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NCAA UPSETS

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Seeking Votes, Soviet Officers Do Battle on Guns and Butter

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

YAROSLAVL, U.S.S.R. — It must surely qualify as one of the most unusual contests in the Soviet election campaign: the commander in chief of Soviet forces in East Germany versus an upstart lieutenant colonel who wants radical change in the Soviet Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Viktor S. Podziruk, a 44-year-old officer with no combat experience, has called for the gradual introduction of an all-professional army and the abolition of the student draft. His opponent, General Boris V. Snetkov, 64, a World War II veteran, says he thinks the Soviet armed forces are doing a marvelous job and should be left alone.

The different electoral platforms of the two officers reflect a nationwide debate about changes in the military provoked by the pledge of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to cut the armed forces by half a million men. The debate has gathered momentum as a result of the election campaign, with voters insisting that candidates take a stand on the issue of "guns versus butter."

The first contested Soviet elections in seven decades have obliged aspiring legislators to compete with each other in making promises to an electorate fed up with low living standards and inadequate food supplies. Pressed to explain how they will pay for ambitious social programs, the candidates invariably point to the military and space research as areas where important savings can be made.

This week, Mr. Gorbachev signed a decree cutting military expenditures over the next two years by 14.2 percent, in line with his promises. But Colonel Podziruk's campaign and recent articles in the Soviet press suggest that the debate has now moved on to the question of whether the Soviet Union needs a huge conscript army at all.

A rare election commentary from the halls of the Kremlin. Page 2.

Yaroslavl, a provincial city 250 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Moscow, lies within the large territorial constituency where the two military men will fight their electoral battle on Sunday. Colonel Podziruk is based in Ivanovo, a nearby garrison town where voters will also have to choose between the two for a seat in the new Congress of People's Deputies.

Last week, both candidates were reported to be campaigning in East Germany, where a quarter of a million Soviet troops are stationed. The absentee military vote is expected to be significant in their contest, as the soldiers vote in the hometowns of their units and many come from this constituency.

In an interview with Yaroslavl's Communist Party newspaper, Colonel Podziruk described the sent student draft as a "pointless" waste of intellectual talent. He suggested that the army, which numbers more than five million, be gradually transformed into an all-volunteer, professional force.

Leaflets and posters have appeared around Yaroslavl urging voters to support "a progressive and thoughtful military man" in the election. "The conditions of service of your children in the army must be improved," the pamphlets proclaim. "Don't draft students."

General Snetkov, by contrast, has preferred to stress traditional military themes and his war record in his campaign. Interviewed by the Moscow-based armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda, he complained about attempts "to undermine the authority of the army in the eyes of the people."

"Many people don't under-

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Reuters/UPI

President Bush announced an agreement on contra policy Friday flanked by (from left) Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House speaker.

Congress Agrees on Contras

Bush Announces An Extension of Nonmilitary Aid

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Signaling a sharp turn in U.S. policy, President George Bush, flanked by Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, announced a bipartisan accord on Central America on Friday.

The accord included a commitment to fostering the peace process in the region while continuing nonlethal aid to sustain or relocate the contras.

Mr. Bush said the agreement amounted to the White House and Congress "speaking with one voice on an extremely important foreign policy issue: Central America."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who personally negotiated the pact over the past three weeks, called it "the first important step toward building a successful policy" in the region.

"Does it mean an end to the war?" Mr. Baker said. "Let's hope so."

The accord must still be approved by both houses of Congress.

After eight years of battling between President Ronald Reagan and Congress over Nicaragua, the announcement Friday was notable not only for its changed policy, but also for its altered tone. Where Mr. Reagan had once said his goal in Nicaragua was to get the Sandinistas to "cry uncle," President Bush said, "We do not claim the right to order the politics of Nicaragua. That is for the Nicaraguan people to decide."

The main elements of the agreement include:

- Continuation of $4.5 million a month in nonmilitary aid to the contras, through February 1990, by which time the Sandinista government has pledged to hold free elections.

The aid is subject to congressional review and veto in November, and would cease if the contras engaged in military actions while the peace process was in progress.

- A commitment by the administration to "work in good faith" with Central American leaders to help implement the peace pact reached by five regional leaders. The five agreed to the disbanding of the contras in exchange for promises by the Nicaraguan government to allow them to return home and participate in free elections.

About 12,000 contras are now in base camps in Honduras. Leaders of Honduras, after discussions with senior State Department officials during the past week, agreed to allow the rebels to remain as the negotiating process continued.

Democratic Party leaders, who fought Mr. Reagan on the issue, hailed the pact as the first step toward reaching the kind of bipartisan agreement on major foreign policy issues that prevailed after World War II.

"This is, I think, a potentially historic bipartisan agreement," said Jim Wright of Texas, the House speaker. "It is a very long step toward restoring a climate of mutual trust and working together in the one area of the world where policy has been so divisive."

Representative David E. Bonior, a Michigan Democrat and chairman of the House Democratic Task Force on Central America, said the pact represented "a radical departure" from the Reagan era because it relied not on military moves but on diplomatic efforts — what Mr. Baker calls incentives and disincentives — to push the Sandinistas toward democracy.

Mr. Baker, who had helped formulate the Reagan administration's Central American policy as chief of staff in the former president's first term, acknowledged that the policy "basically failed."

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Europeans to Go on Summer Time

International Herald Tribune

Clocks will be moved ahead one hour Sunday throughout Europe in the annual switch to summer time.

In most of Continental Europe, the change comes at 2 A.M., putting clocks two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Britain and Ireland will be one hour ahead of GMT. Eastern Europe also makes the change on Sunday.

For most of Western Europe, summer time runs until Sept. 24. Britain and Ireland change on Oct. 29. In the United States and Canada, daylight time begins April 2 and lasts until Oct. 29.

Baltic States Declare an Hour of Independence

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Estonian Communist Party newspaper said Friday that its parliament had revoked a 1940 Soviet decree that set clocks forward an hour to Moscow time. Lithuania and Latvia have taken the same step.

When Muscovites put their clocks forward an hour to summer time on Sunday, the Baltic states will stay as they are, bringing them into the same time zone as Finland.

Soviet Mideast Diplomacy Linked to Missile Fears

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and specialists on Soviet affairs say one reason for Moscow's recent diplomatic efforts in the Middle East is its growing concern that Israel, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Egypt either have or are developing missiles that can hit Soviet territory.

To deal with the spread of missiles so close to the Soviet Union, Moscow has sharply increased its intelligence collection in the Middle East, the officials said, with emphasis given to spying on Israel.

Simultaneously, the Soviets have begun to push for talks on reducing or eliminating medium-range missiles in the region.

Soviet concern about growing missile abilities among its neighbors to the south was highlighted when Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in a speech in Vienna opening the European conventional arms-control talks on March 6, appealed for extending disarmament to the Middle East.

"In the Middle East and Southwest Asia — that is, in close proximity to Europe — powerful weapons arsenals are being created," Mr. Shevardnadze told the NATO and Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. He said missiles had already appeared with a range of 1,500 miles (2,500 kilometers) — "that is to say, of precisely the same class that is being eliminated from Europe."

"This new situation is emerging against the background of the mounting trend toward European disarmament," he said. "The conclusion is obvious: the process of disarmament in Europe and settlement in the Middle East have to be synchronized."

From the Soviet point of view, said Edward N. Luttwak, a specialist on strategy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, "any missile that can reach Soviet soil is a problem — especially if it is in the hands of governments that they do not regard as respectable."

"What Shevardnadze seemed to be saying was that 'the region adjacent to our southern border' — which is how the Soviets think about the Middle East — 'is becoming a threat,'" Mr. Luttwak said. "'We have to talk about how to reduce that threat.'"

It is not that Moscow is worried about being attacked tomorrow by Israeli or Iraqi missiles, said Arnold Horelick, a specialist on Soviet foreign policy at the Rand Corp.

"What concerns them," he said, "is that if a war started in the Middle East in the presence of the kind of missiles now available to the parties, it could escalate very quickly and make it much more difficult for the Americans or the Soviets to stop it before it threatened the very existence of one of their clients.

"This means they would have to decide on very short notice whether to stick by their clients or provide them with some sort

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MX or Midgetman? 'All Options Open'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Friday that "all of our options are open" on basing proposals for MX and Midgetman nuclear missiles.

He expressed displeasure that the U.S. Air Force chief of staff had been discussing possible compromises.

Asked about recent visits to congressional leaders by General Larry D. Welch, Mr. Cheney said, "General Welch was free-lancing."

Mr. Cheney, at his first news conference after one week at work, said that how to modernize America's land-based nuclear arsenal was a question that remained open.

General Welch "was not speaking for the department," Mr. Cheney said. "He was obviously up there on his own hook, so to speak."

"No, I'm not happy with it, frankly," Mr. Cheney said. "I think it's inappropriate for a uniformed officer to be in a position where he is in fact negotiating an arrangement. I will make known to him my displeasure. Everybody's entitled to one mistake."

"I have as yet made no decision" regarding the missile modernization plans," Mr. Cheney said. "The president has not yet made any decision on it. To say that a compromise is near, I think, would be premature."

General Welch, through a spokesman, declined to comment on Mr. Cheney's remarks.

■ Welch's Proposals

George C. Wilson of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The U.S. Air Force has prepared new options for modernizing land-based missiles that could break the decade-long congressional deadlockover the best way to make mobile missiles that are less vulnerable to attack.

General Welch confirmed Thursday night that he had been canvassing lawmakers, trying to break an impasse that has pitted advocates of a 10-warhead MX missile on a rail system against those preferring a smaller, single-warhead Midgetman missile movable by road.

General Welch suggested the possibility of removing 50 existing MX missiles from underground silos in Wyoming and putting them on rail cars, while simultaneously advancing the construction and deployment of 300 Midgetman missiles, a reduction from the 500 originally planned.

The proposal was described as

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Kiosk

IBM Warns On U.S. Airlines

ARMONK, New York (UPI) — International Business Machines Corp. has warned employees in 130 countries against traveling on any U.S. airlines.

The company said it based its warning on a terrorist alert issued by the Federal Aviation Administration. At IBM's plant in Greenock, Scotland, screens connected to the U.S. headquarters in Armonk flashed a warning Thursday that said, "IBM personnel are advised not to travel on any U.S. airlines," an employee said Friday.

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Oil Spill Off Alaska

VALDEZ, Alaska (AP) — An oil tanker ran aground Friday about 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside this port, spilling an estimated 200,000 barrels of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the U.S. Coast Guard said. The coast guard had no immediate detail on damage to the shoreline or the marine environment.

General News

The Palestinian diaspora is being faced with new challenges and pressures. Page 2.

Arts/Leisure

A Budapest homecoming for Capa's photographs. Page 6.

Crossword Page 6.

Markets Closed

Markets in many cities were closed or operating on curtailed trading hours Friday for observance of holidays.

Tentative Pact on Botha Issue

South African to Stay On Until Parliament Elections

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The leadership confrontation between President Pieter W. Botha and Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk, the head of the governing National Party, appears to have been resolved.

The South African Broadcasting Corp. reported that a tentative agreement would let Mr. Botha remain in the presidency until parliamentary elections later this year.

"An understanding has apparently been reached, and an announcement is expected after the Easter weekend," the state-owned broadcaster said.

Full details of the reported agreement are not expected before April 6, when the National Party is to hold its next legislative caucus in Parliament.

Members of Parliament could not be reached to confirm the reported breakthrough because of a holiday recess.

The agreement between Mr. Botha and Mr. de Klerk was reported to have been reached during a five-hour session of the regular weekly cabinet meeting Wednesday.

The National Party has governed South Africa since 1948. A paralysis in party activity that emerged from the confrontation between Mr. Botha and Mr. de Klerk is the party's worst internal crisis.

Mr. Botha, who had led the party for the past decade, resigned from the party leadership Feb. 2, two weeks after a stroke. But he retained all the executive powers of the South African presidency, which left Mr. de Klerk, his successor as National Party leader, without the authority to carry out party policy.

National Party legislators did not question this separation of powers because, one of them said, they assumed that the ailing Mr. Botha would soon resign as president.

Instead, Mr. Botha announced that he would return to his office March 15, nearly two weeks earlier than he initially said, and he made it clear that he intended to resume his duties.

This created a backlash among

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Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

Christians Observe Good Friday in Jerusalem

Christians made the traditional Good Friday procession on the Via Dolorosa in the Old City of Jerusalem along which Jesus carried his cross to his crucifixion. Israeli policemen were on guard along the way, but there were few signs of the 15-month-old revolt against the Israeli occupation.

In Miami, One Man's Fight Against Drugs Ends in a Hail of Bullets

By Jeffrey Schmalz
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Lee Arthur Lawrence spent much of the last five years being a model of the concerned citizen in the war on drugs: chasing pushers out of his grocery store's parking lot, working with the police to sweep drug dealers from the streets, visiting schools to preach against narcotics and alcohol abuse.

Three times in the last two years attempts were made on his life, but he refused to back down. On Monday night, after being warned that dealers were going to kill him and after pleading in vain with the police for protection, he was killed in a hail of up to 30 bullets in the doorway of his store.

To many of his neighbors, Mr. Lawrence, 51, had become so important a figure in the drug fight that they had thought him untouchable.

"If they'll kill him, they'll kill anyone," said Dennis C. Moss, the director of a crime prevention program in the Dade County town of West Perrine, where Mr. Lawrence lived and ran his store.

Mr. Lawrence, like virtually all other residents of the neighborhood, was black. Neighborhood leaders, including ministers, said that had he been white, he would have been better protected by the police.

They also charged that the police were not really interested in clearing their streets of drugs and that, indeed, the police actually encouraged the concentration of dealing in black neighborhoods as a way of keeping it out of white areas. The police issued vigorous denials.

Mr. Lawrence's family and neighbors are certain that the murder was arranged by drug dealers, not only as revenge against one man but also as a warning to the whole community that this is what happens to those who take on pushers.

The lesson, they say, is how lonely and dangerous one citizen's fight against drugs can be, with the police unwilling or unable to provide protection and with a few community residents offering not support but opposition because the drug deals that bring money into their neighborhood were being threatened.

The Dade County police say that although they have not established a motive, they lean toward the belief that Mr. Lawrence was slain by two hired professional killers.

Just three days before his killing, he and local ministers met with the head of the county police to discuss a sweep against drug dealers.

Mr. Lawrence's wife, Sarah, recalling the moments after the killing, said she had taken a police officer by the hand and led him to the body of her husband of 29 years.

"I said to him: 'You see that man? He's a brave man, and he's gone. Now there are police all over the place. But where were you when we needed you? Where were you?'"

So well known was Mr. Lawrence's fight against drugs that in March 1987, The Miami Herald wrote about him in an article headlined "Drug Dealers Want to Kill Vocal Opponent. Police Say."

The article quoted Sergeant Carl Baaske of the Metro-Dade police as having said, "There's no doubt someone is out to get him, and most likely it's the drug dealers."

Mr. Lawrence's store and the front of his house, both riddled with bullet holes in the last two years, bear testimony to his battles with drug dealers. He was the target of two attacks in 1987, in which gunmen fired on him as he was entering his home.

In a third incident, a firebomb smashed through the window of his store, Lee's Grocery, but it failed to ignite. Throughout this period and until the time of his death, the family said, he received threats from drug dealers.

Despite that history, the police took only limited steps last week, increasing patrols slightly.

Asked why the police had not protected Mr. Lawrence better, given the history of attacks, the Metro-Dade police director, Fred Taylor, who met with Mr. Lawrence and other neighborhood leaders last Friday, said:

"There are a lot of people who get their lives threatened. To provide security around the clock is not a situation the police are equipped to do."

The police say they have no specific suspects. Two men in camouflage uniforms were seen leaving the scene on Monday night. Mr. Lawrence, who had lived in the neighborhood 40 years and run grocery stores there for 12 years, was gunned down, apparently with semiautomatic weapons, about 10:30 P.M. as he was taking out the trash. No money was stolen, further fueling the theory that he was killed at the direction of dealers.

"I don't profess to be important or anything like that," Mr. Lawrence said in a 1987 interview with the Herald. "I'm just concerned about my community. If everyone would stand up to dealers and thieves, we wouldn't have this problem."

Friends of the grocer said that although a majority of the neighborhood's residents had supported Mr. Lawrence, a few had not, either out of fear or because they could profit indirectly from the assistance their children lent drug dealers.

"Parents come home and find a brand-new TV set in their living room," said Ed Hanna, a longtime friend of Mr. Lawrence. "They don't ask how or where their teen-age kid got it. All they know is they have a new TV set."

A Rare Election Commentary From the Halls of the Kremlin

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet first lady, Raisa M. Gorbachev, broke with precedent Friday by leading a party of American and Soviet schoolchildren on a tour of the Kremlin and offering a rare comment on domestic Soviet politics.

"Everything is normal," Mrs. Gorbachev replied when asked about the controversy surrounding the candidacy Boris N. Yeltsin, the deposed Moscow Communist Party chief, in the Soviet Union's first multicandidate elections in 70 years. "Every candidate has a right to his program, to stating it, to its reasoning. And the people have a right to express their attitude to it."

While the wives of previous Soviet leaders occasionally accompanied their husbands on foreign tours, Mrs. Gorbachev is the first to consciously fill the role of a Kremlin first lady. Her stylish clothes and frequent public appearances have been a public relations asset abroad for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, but have raised eyebrows in this traditionally male-dominated society.

The Gorbachevs are registered voters in the Moscow-wide electoral district that Mr. Yeltsin is fighting to represent in the election on Sunday. Local Communist Party officials have openly supported the campaign of Mr. Yeltsin's opponent, Yevgeni A. Brakov, the director of a large automobile plant that turns out government limousines.

Mrs. Gorbachev was twice asked which of the men she would choose, but declined to answer. Describing elections as "a secret matter," she said that "it would not be polite, not modest" to reveal which candidate she preferred.

An informal public opinion poll conducted by Soviet journalists has suggested that Mr. Yeltsin could be ahead of his rival by as much as 17 to 1. A large margin of victory in one of the most prestigious electoral districts would be an enormous political boost for Mr. Yeltsin, who lost the Moscow party leadership in November 1987 after complaining about the slow pace of economic change, and was removed from the ruling Politburo three months later.

Campaign posters have gone up all over Moscow describing Mr. Yeltsin as "an energetic politician" with "great experience in organizational work." The streets of the capital are decorated with red banners reading "all power to the soviets" — a Bolshevik slogan that has remained an empty catchphrase for the past 70 years.

Mrs. Gorbachev, wearing gold and diamond earrings and a black suit, told American reporters invited to the Kremlin that the election campaign had gone well.

"For us," she said, "it has great significance because it shows the practical implementation of all the steps taken so far in the field of political reforms. And so completely unusual social activity has developed during the elections, and that's excellent."

Conducting 26 American students and their Soviet hosts on a 45-minute tour of the Kremlin state rooms, Mrs. Gorbachev displayed her knowledge of English. She was able to read the words on souvenir gifts and newspapers presented to her by the Americans, and surprised Fazel Hussain, 10, of Tampa, Florida, by asking: "What's your name?"

—MICHAEL DOBBS

Turks Vote in a Test for Ozal

Prime Minister Confident of Victory in Local Elections

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ANKARA — A tiny scar on his right thumb is the only reminder of the attempt on his life last June by a would-be assassin. It is a minor nuisance, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says.

In fact, Mr. Ozal said, despite heart surgery and a tendency to bulge out of his clothes, his overall health is sound. And that, he quickly added, includes his political health.

Other Turks are not so sure, and they consider nationwide local elections to be held Sunday a test of Mr. Ozal's personal standing and their country's immediate prospects for political stability.

Mr. Ozal's opponents have cast the contests for nearly 2,000 mayoral offices and city council seats as a referendum on the prime minister's policies and style over the last six years.

Their goal is to make sure that candidates from his Motherland Party draw considerably less than the 36 percent share of the popular vote that they gathered in the last general election, held in late 1987.

Neutral political commentators say that 30 percent is a crucial threshold, and that anything much below that mark could cause the ruling party to split apart.

At the least, they say, it would dash any hope Mr. Ozal might have of running for president when that position becomes vacant in November, and it might even prompt early national elections.

Many Turks are dispirited by the annual inflation rate, which hovers stubbornly at 75 percent, despite the prime minister's predictions in an interview that it will gradually drop to below 20 percent by the end of his term in 1992.

Labor unrest has begun to spread, and this week Mr. Ozal, invoking national security, ordered 24,000 iron and steel workers to call off a threatened strike.

As for personal style, many Turks are troubled by what they perceive to be dynastic tendencies evocative of the Ottoman Empire.

Increasingly, decision-making is confined to a handful of people, many of whom are named Ozal.

One Ozal brother, Yusuf, is a state minister in charge of the economy. Another brother, Korkut, is a diplomatic link to the rest of the Islamic world. A cousin, Ausnu Dogan, is agriculture minister. Mr. Ozal's elder son, Ahmet, is a close adviser, and so is his wife, Semra.

Mr. Ozal dismisses accusations of nepotism, saying his advisers, relatives or not, are people of talent. Besides, he said, his critics would complain, no matter what.

"If those people do not work in the government, if they work outside, then they will start to say that Mr. Ozal's brothers are becoming very rich working outside," he said in English. "It's much better if they come here to work because government salaries are known."

The interview was conducted this week in an office building a few yards from the prime minister's official residence.

He declined to speculate about his party's chances on Sunday, but an adviser predicted that Motherland candidates would do better than in 1987, and could draw as much as 40 percent.

Regardless of the outcome, Mr. Ozal said, it would be wrong to regard the elections as a referendum on his conservative government, which began in 1983 after three years of military rule.

Nevertheless, he is taking them serious. The other day, he said towns rejecting his party's candidates might find national funds for local projects harder to get.

To shore up support among Islamic fundamentalists, he has allied himself with female students who are demanding the right to wear traditional Moslem scarves on college campuses.

That is an extremely delicate matter in a country that, although Islamic, is steeped in secular traditions laid down in the 1920s by Kemal Ataturk, founder of the modern Turkish republic.

The issue goes well beyond clothing styles and touches deep fears of any fundamentalist trend resonant of currents in neighboring Iran.

A court ruling this month outlawing the head scarves set off street demonstrations in Turkey's main cities, but even as the police made arrests, Mr. Ozal said he understood the protesters' feelings.

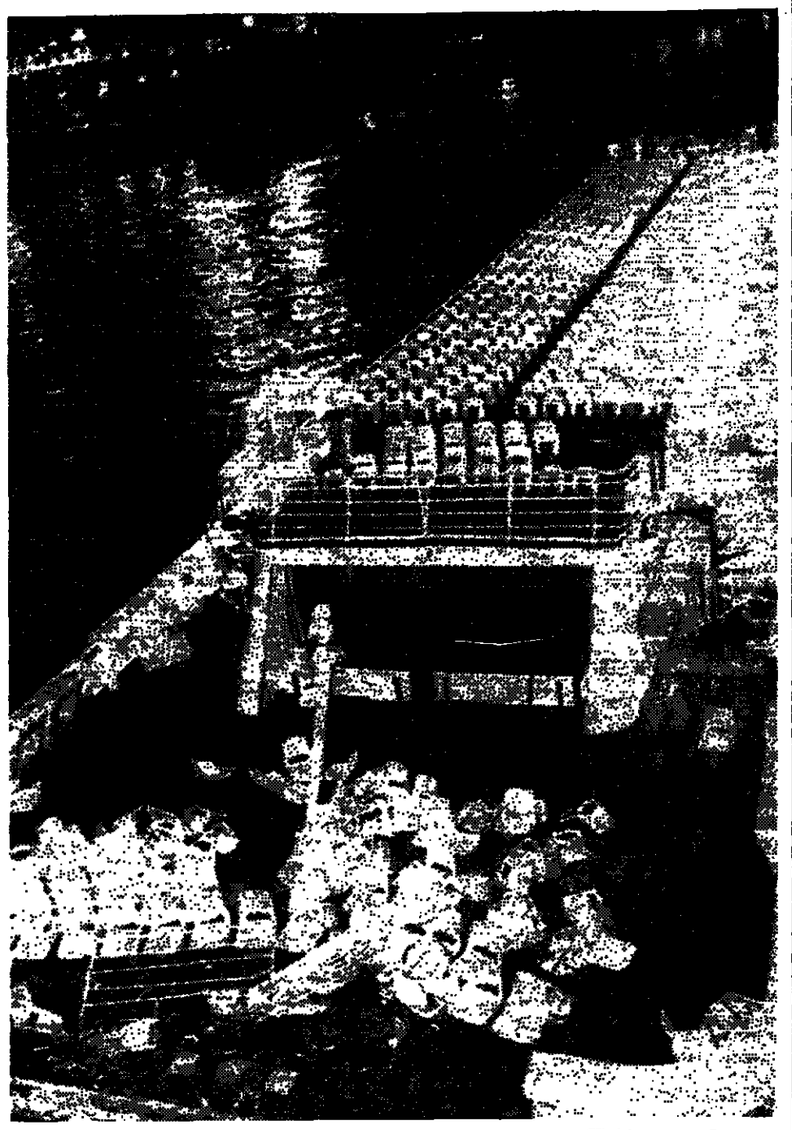
His main threat comes from Erdal Inonu, whose Social Democratic Populist Party is given a slight lead in opinion polls.

Challenges are also being made by two former prime ministers, Bulent Ecevit and Suleyman Demirel.

They accuse Mr. Ozal of presiding over a corrupt, power-hungry regime, but he dismisses all three opposition leaders as idea-starved retreads — "The famous ones who put Turkey in the dark ages in the 1970s," he said.

In contrast, he said, he offers dynamism and has given Turkish cities and towns networks of roads, electrical lines and gas mains.

He likens his critics to defeated Turkish wrestlers. "When a wrestler is beaten, he has to follow the winner everywhere," he said. "My opponents are doing this."



Gilles Leimdorfer/Agence France-Presse

A damaged tourist boat after a collision with a barge in the Seine near Notre-Dame Cathedral.

One Dead in Seine Boat Collision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A tourist boat filled with 500 passengers collided with a barge carrying sand on the Seine near Notre-Dame Cathedral, killing one person and injuring 21 others, officials said Friday.

Authorities opened an investigation into the accident, which occurred about 11 Thursday night between the Notre-Dame and Arcole Bridges in one of the most picturesque spots in Paris.

A Portuguese tourist, Manuel Bessa, 28, was killed when he was hit in the head by an open plate-glass window that slammed shut from the impact of the collision, officials said.

Eleven Americans, two Spaniards, four Portuguese and four French passengers were injured.

Frogmen searched the river to be sure no passengers had been knocked overboard.

The cause of the collision between the glass-enclosed tourist boat, commonly known as a "*bateau mouche*," and the barge was not immediately known.

People close to the investigation quoted the captain of the tourist boat as saying that the barge was poorly lighted, while the barge captain claimed the bateau mouche had failed to respect the rules of navigation on the Seine, in particular ignoring a signal.

The tourist boat, one of many that ply the Seine daily, lighting up historic buildings of old Paris with huge spotlights during night trips, was carrying about 500 people when it struck the barge, which was part of a convoy of five vessels.

The Bateaux-Mouches company, Paris's oldest and largest, carried 1.75 million passengers last year, according to a company spokesman. This was the first accident in the company's 40 years of existence, the spokesman said. *(AP, AFP)*

In Palestinian Diaspora, a Dream Fades

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — The Palestine Red Crescent Society put on a show in the Andalus movie theater here the other night to raise money for brethren caught in the uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip that Arabs call the *intifadeh*.

As part of the show, to the trill of penny whistles and the beat of drums, the children sang homage to a land called Palestine.

In a large and opulent home, a woman flicked through forms accompanied by photographs of families from the occupied territories in quest of "adoption" — financial support by Palestinians outside those lands for those within them. In a poorer quarter, Sabha Mubarak, who embroiders cloth to raise money for the cause, said, "The intifadeh has held our heads high."

Thus in diaspora are the bonds renewed between the 1.5 million Palestinians who live under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the 3.5 million spread across the Arab world and elsewhere.

But these days the relationship has been challenged by pressures beyond the familiar emblems of uprootedness that have marked it for the 41 years since Israel's founding.

The uprising, said Shafeeq N. Ghabra, a political scientist, has brought "a shock concerning the dream" of returning to family homes in what is now Israel — a vision formally eschewed by the Palestine Liberation Organization in favor of a Palestinian ministate in the West Bank and Gaza. "There is the realization that the solution is not going to be totally satisfactory."

> **'There is the realization that the solution is not going to be totally satisfactory.'**
> **Shafeeq N. Ghabra, political scientist.**

Although Palestinians in the occupied territories have pressed for the ministate settlement, most in Kuwait find it hard to abandon the vision of winning all Palestine.

"It is my dream to walk on the beach at Jaffa," said Selwah Abu Qhadrah, a Palestinian and PLO official who has built a school in Kuwait for 3,400 students, most of them Palestinian.

"I can remember it as if it were yesterday," she said of the home in Jaffa that she left in 1948 for Damascus, then Gaza and Cairo before settling in Kuwait in 1957. Settling for less, she said, had been "very difficult for us."

At the same time, many Palestinians are coming to realize that their main asset — high academic qualification — is no longer what one called the passport to deliverance. The fall in oil prices has tightened economies along the Gulf and throughout the Arab world. And Palestinians themselves are caught in competing Arab nationalisms.

"There are new jobs that have been created, and the priority is going to Kuwaitis," a senior Kuwaiti official said.

Another said, "The Palestinian is almost out of the game because in the upper echelons competition is now among Kuwaitis."

The conclusion drawn by some is that, as a third generation of Palestinians grows in diaspora, the dispersal is spreading.

"The intensification of problems in the diaspora has created anew the pain and confusion of displacement," Mr. Ghabra wrote in 1987 in a study called "Palestinians in Kuwait — The Family and the Politics of Survival."

"The young, like their displaced parents before them, are seeking new opportunities in other diasporas," he said.

The new diaspora, many Palestinians say, is predominantly in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Kuwait, with a resident Palestinian population of 350,000 to 380,000, has the biggest concentration of Palestinians outside Israel, the occupied territories and Jordan. The worries of most Palestinians in Kuwait — a microcosm of those elsewhere in the Arab world — are often offset by the acknowledgment that Kuwait has proved the most generous of Arab nations toward them.

"But it is not a total love situation," a Western diplomat said. Kuwaiti nationals are in a minority of 800,000 in their land of roughly two million residents. The authorities in this country are acutely sensitive to stirrings of dissent or unchanneled political fervor.

Many Arab nations, said Sabri Jiryis, a PLO official based in Nicosia, Cyprus, "don't like the democracy or liberal-mindedness of the Palestinians."

Kuwait has its own rules. There is "an unwritten understanding that the Palestinians are here but they won't create problems, or get out on the streets or do things that create a security problem," a senior Western diplomat said.

For most Palestinians across the Arab world, life is rooted in insecurities created both by host governments and by decisions the PLO made long ago to keep dispersed refugees from settling too easily in new lands.

Many travel on identity documents provided by Egypt, Lebanon or Syria that infer no statehood or nationality. Others have Jordanian passports valid in some cases for only two years, and the political elite have passports given them by Arab countries where Palestinians may not own a house or land.

In Kuwait, a Palestinian without a job, or one who has retired at 60, is supposed to leave the country. Nowhere do Palestinians have formal political rights or security of tenure.

Only 10 percent of the places at Kuwait University are allocated to non-Kuwaitis. And only those Palestinian children whose parents arrived before January 1957 are permitted to attend free government schools. The rest pay to attend private schools, with subsidies from the authorities.

For those who cannot afford it, family money and networks reflecting old allegiances in villages now under Israeli rule help pay school fees. Wealthy Palestinians help poorer ones. The authorities levy a 3-percent tax on Palestinians' salaries on behalf of the PLO.

Airport Checks Delay British Travel

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Stepped-up checks at British airports were causing delays at the start of the Easter holiday weekend.

Several other European airports, including those in Brussels, Amsterdam, Rome and Frankfurt, had also tightened security.

Passengers at Gatwick and Heathrow Airports in London, who had been advised to arrive half an hour earlier because of extra security checks, were being systematically searched and questioned. Their baggage was carefully examined. They had been told not to bring electronic equipment, like stereo radios.

Hundreds of thousands of people were expected to pass through the British airports during the weekend, and long lines were forming. Many flights were leaving an hour late. A problem with the main air-traffic control computer at West Drayton made matters worse.

Armed policemen were patrolling terminals and checking waste baskets. Most passengers accepted the delays patiently.

Airport security chiefs said they were angry that details of a telexed warning from the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority about a potential hijacking threat had been reported by the Daily Express on Thursday. The newspaper named three Palestinian terrorist suspects whom it said would try to hijack a flight to the United States from Western Europe during the weekend.

Security officials, who had been asked to look out for males 15 to 50 years old traveling on Bahrain, North Yemen and Pakistan passports, said that after the leak any terrorist would be bound to change his plans and use a completely different method.

In an interview in The Washington Times on Friday, President George Bush said he was opposed to making threats public unless they had been substantiated. He said if all warnings were made public, "every nut in the world will start calling in and enjoy the silent satisfaction of fouling up the travel schedule."

WORLD BRIEFS

Mitterrand Is Likely to Meet Arafat

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand is almost certain to meet Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Cairo early next month, a senior Palestinian official said Friday.

The French president's office said that nothing had been arranged so far but that France had accepted the principle of the first official talks between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Arafat. Abu Iyad, deputy leader of Mr. Arafat's Fatah organization, told Radio France Internationale that the Cairo meeting was "almost definite."

Lebanese Vows to Drive Out Syrians

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The leader of Christian military forces, Major General Michel Aoun, vowed Friday to drive Syrian troops out of Lebanon even if the battle destroyed Beirut.

He said at a news conference that Beirut had been destroyed at least eight times in its history and that "it makes no difference if we have to build a new one now." He spoke during a lull in artillery battles on Good Friday after 10 days of dueling between the Christian and Moslem areas of Beirut.

General Aoun leads the 20,000 mostly Christian army troops. Syria has about 25,000 soldiers in Lebanon. General Aoun acknowledged that the Syrian forces were stronger but added, "But the battle will cost them a high price."

Israel Will Ban Police 'Press' Ruse

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's chief of police pledged Friday to stop officers posing as journalists to catch Palestinian protesters, saying the unauthorized practice endangered the lives of correspondents.

Photographers filmed two plainclothes officers traveling in a car marked "Press" on Thursday. The policemen were later seen making arrests, and one stood on a teen-age girl while a uniformed officer beat her in Arab East Jerusalem.

The police chief, David Krans, told the army radio that the officers had apparently acted on their own initiative. He promised a swift investigation and said such ruses must stop.

Maximum Term in Child Abuse Case

NEW YORK (UPI) — Joel Steinberg was sentenced Friday to the maximum prison term of 8⅓ to 25 years in prison for beating his illegally adopted daughter, Lisa, to death. The case had become a national symbol of child abuse.

Before he was sentenced, Mr. Steinberg pleaded for mercy from Judge Harold Rothwax in a long rambling statement in which he said he was not guilty and insisted that he was a loving and generous adoptive father.

China Arms Budget to Drop by 6%

BEIJING (AP) — China's military spending will drop by 6 percent in real terms this year despite the opposition of some military officers, the Xinhua press agency reported Friday.

It said military officers met with President Yang Shangkun and called for higher military spending, in part for advanced equipment for the army. Mr. Yang rejected their requests, saying military spending would rise only when the economy improved. Mr. Yang is vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, which sets military policy.

On Tuesday, China disclosed its proposed 1989 budget, providing $6.5 billion for the military, up from $5.8 billion in the 1988 budget. Xinhua said Friday that if inflation was factored in, military spending would actually be down by 6 percent in the new budget. Inflation in China is running at 36 percent annually.

School Enrollment Falls in China

BEIJING (AP) — High school enrollment in China has dropped more than 25 percent in the last 10 years, officials said Friday, and China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, acknowledged that Beijing's education policies were in crisis.

Elementary school enrollment has also fallen by more than 14 percent since China embarked on an economic development program.

"Our biggest mistake over the last 10 years is that education has not developed sufficiently," the official party newspaper, People's Daily, quoted Mr. Deng as saying. The minister of education, Li Tieying, said that China had failed to make education a priority and that students doubted that an education would improve their standard of living.

Nepal Isolated by Dispute With India

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuters) — Most of Nepal's lifelines to the rest of the world were cut on Friday in a trade dispute with India, through which the landlocked country gets almost half its imports and most essential commodities.

Trade and transit treaties between the countries expired on Thursday with negotiations for renewal at an impasse. India, which blames Katmandu for the problem, closed all but two of the 13 transit routes on their common border, Nepali officials said.

New Delhi wants fresh talks, but says Nepal has lost all of its favorable trade treatment won under the expired treaties, including several entry points for goods. Although Katmandu has said that there are comfortable reserves of essential commodities, rationing of kerosene and other basics has begun.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Controllers Protest in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — An entire night shift of Brussels air traffic controllers reported sick on Friday in a protest against working conditions, threatening closure of Zaventem airport at the start of a busy Easter weekend.

An official of Belgium's state-owned airport authority said the 13 controllers of the 10 P.M. shift had all reported sick and flights had to be handled by their colleagues of the previous shift. "It's another protest action, they want more staff and money," the official of the Airports and Airways Agency said.

Some 70 flights were scheduled to arrive at or depart from Zaventem overnight, and an unspecified number of charter flights had been scheduled for Saturday for Easter holiday travelers. The official refused to comment on how long the control tower could be manned with staff from the afternoon shift. But he said: "Obviously, when we have no more controllers, there won't be any more flights."

France and Albania plan to set up their first direct air link, with twice weekly flights between Paris and Tirana, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. The service is to start in June. *(Reuters)*

British Airways will start a second daily Lyon-London flight on Monday, called the Lyondonien, aimed particularly at businessmen wanting to make a round-trip in one day. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	12	54	fr
Amsterdam	12	54	6	43	r
Athens	17	63	13	55	r
Barcelona	17	63	7	45	fr
Belgrade	14	57	6	43	r
Berlin	7	45	2	36	r
Brussels	9	48	6	43	r
Budapest	12	54	3	38	r
Copenhagen	6	43	2	36	r
Costa Del Sol	28	82	9	48	fr
Dublin	11	52	6	43	fr
Edinburgh	8	46	2	36	sh
Florence	16	61	8	46	cl
Frankfurt	9	48	2	36	r
Geneva	12	54	0	32	sh
Helsinki	4	39	0	32	sn
Las Palmas	27	81	14	57	fr
Lisbon	23	73	11	52	fr
London	14	57	7	45	r
Luxembourg	7	45	1	34	r
Madrid	21	70	2	36	fr
Milan	15	59	2	36	r
Moscow	9	48	5	41	r
Munich	10	50	-2	28	fr
Nice	19	66	9	48	fr
Oslo	7	45	0	32	r
Paris	13	55	7	45	r
Prague	7	45	0	32	cl
Reykjavik	3	37	-4	25	cl
Rome	20	68	8	46	cl
Stockholm	5	41	0	32	sn
Strasbourg	10	50	0	32	cl
Venice	14	57	5	41	cl
Vienna	13	55	2	36	r
Warsaw	11	52	0	32	cl
Zurich	11	52	-1	30	cl

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	18	64	3	38	o
Cairo	30	86	20	68	cl
Istanbul	11	52	7	45	r
Jerusalem	23	73	14	57	o
Tel Aviv	27	81	23	73	cl

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	24	75	18	64	o

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	cl
Beijing	12	54	0	32	fr
Hong Kong	24	75	19	66	sh
Manila	33	91	24	75	cl
New Delhi	28	82	21	70	cl
Seoul	7	45	0	32	r
Shanghai	10	50	7	45	r
Singapore	31	88	24	75	sh
Taipei	21	70	16	61	sh
Tokyo	12	54	8	46	r

AFRICA

Algiers	20	68	7	45	fr
Cape Town	27	81	18	64	fr
Casablanca	20	68	10	50	fr
Harare	25	77	14	57	fr
Lagos	33	91	23	73	cl
Nairobi	25	77	14	57	cl
Tunis	19	66	11	52	cl

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	25	77	16	61	r
Lima	28	82	17	63	cl
Mexico City	26	79	10	50	fr
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	22	72	fr

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	3	38	-2	28	sn
Atlanta	18	64	10	50	cl
Boston	7	45	5	41	r
Chicago	15	59	4	39	pc
Denver	19	66	2	36	pc
Detroit	14	57	3	38	pc
Honolulu	29	84	22	72	sh
Houston	24	79	18	64	fr
Los Angeles	20	68	13	55	fr
Miami	27	81	18	64	pc
Minneapolis	9	48	0	32	cl
Montreal	3	38	-3	27	cl
Nassau	26	79	20	68	cl
New York	7	45	6	43	r
Phoenix	30	86	16	61	fr
San Francisco	17	63	11	52	cl
Seattle	15	59	7	45	pc
Toronto	6	43	-1	30	r
Washington	8	46	6	43	r

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temps. 8—5 (46—41). LONDON: Rain. Temps. 9—6 (48—43). MADRID: Fair. Temps. 18—1 (64—34). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temps. 12—3 (54—38). PARIS: Cloudy. Temps. 14—6 (57—43). ROME: Fair. Temps. 19—7 (66—45). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Fair. Temps. 12—7 (54—28). BANGKOK: Mist. Temps. 32—26 (90—79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temps. 23—19 (72—66). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temps. 31—24 (88—75). SEOUL: Mist. Temps. 9—5 (48—41). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temps. 32—25 (90—77). TOKYO: Showers. Temps. 11—8 (52—46).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

BERLIN
BERLIN BAPTIST CHURCH, English-speaking, s.s. 10:45 a.m., worship 12:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Rathenburgstr. 13, Steglitz. Call 773-5244.

DÜSSELDORF
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English. s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kaiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Daley, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

EUROPE
UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe and congregations in Brussels, Paris, The Netherlands, Wiesbaden and Munich. Contact EUU, 37 Selwood Road, Croydon CRO 7JU, Great Britain. Tel.: +44 1 656 3485.

FRANKFURT
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), S.S. 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

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INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, an interdenominational, trinitarian, charismatic, Christian Center. We meet every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. at 15, rue de la Navigation in the center of Geneva.

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INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutmer Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel.:(0) 4101-207933.

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TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcampaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tel.: (01) 580 2791.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child. ch. provided. Holzstra 9. Evening service 7:00. Call Rev. Paul. Box 089-690-8534.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10. (U2 Theresienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/-47.51.29.63.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gaîté. Easter Sunday concert Wheaton Christian Highschool choir from USA 7:30 p.m.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, Easter Services, 8.00 a.m. early service opposite the Church Organ prelude 10.30 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m. including the "Hallelujah Chorus". 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metros Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsstorg. 8, Birger Jarl. Friendly christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean 11:00. Tel.: (08) 151225, & 309803.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 69 55 25.

OMEGA CONSTELLATION,
THE WATCH SOLD AT LEADING JEWELLERS
AROUND THE WORLD.

Steve Griffin/Agence France-Presse

Martin Fleischmann explaining at a Salt Lake City press conference how he and B. Stanley Pons of the University of Utah, seated, created a sustained nuclear fusion reaction in lab experiments.

Doubt Greets Fusion Claim

Scientists Await Details of Chemists' Utah Experiment

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Scientists at major laboratories said Friday that they were skeptical that a simple, low-cost experiment in Utah could have achieved nuclear fusion, the energy source of the sun that thousands of researchers have been trying to achieve for 20 years.

But some experts said they were also intrigued by the University of Utah reports, and at least one warned that if the experiment actually achieved fusion, it could pose a serious radiation hazard.

Some scientists also expressed a bit of envy.

"Suppose you were designing jet airplanes and then you suddenly heard on CBS news that somebody had invented an anti-gravity machine," said Ian H. Hutchinson, a nuclear fusion researcher at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "That's the way we feel. And, of course, we're skeptical."

An Idaho laboratory announced Friday that it was conducting experiments to confirm the Utah reports, and scientists at other laboratories said they were searching the literature to determine if others had performed the experiment. And all are waiting for more technical details, expected to be published later this year in the journal Nature.

At a news conference on Thursday, B. Stanley Pons, chairman of the University of Utah chemistry department, and Martin Fleischmann of the University of Southampton in England said they had achieved a sustained nuclear fusion reaction with equipment that is available in college laboratories.

Mr. Pons said they were able to force atoms to fuse together at room temperature using a rod of palladium metal and a platinum cylinder immersed in a flask of deuterium, a chemical commonly called "heavy water."

The Utah scientist said that when an electrical current was applied, deuterium nuclei were driven into the lattice structure of the palladium where they were compressed together long enough for fusion to occur.

Proof that it works, the two chemists said, is that the experiment generated heat that cannot be explained in conventional chemical reactions. They said it produced four watts of energy for every watt of electrical energy used.

"We thought the idea was so stupid that we decided to finance it ourselves," Mr. Fleischmann said at a news conference. The two invested $100,000 of their own money in the research.

Beginning in May, the two scientists will have the support of the U.S. Department of Energy, which said Thursday that it would finance their work for 18 months with a grant of $322,000.

Fusion is the energy source of the sun and other stars. A hydrogen bomb is an uncontrolled fusion reaction.

The reaction occurs when the nuclei of two deuterium atoms are forced together. As they fuse, a burst of energy is produced, along with fast neutron particles and helium 3, a benign chemical that could be used in children's balloons.

Fusion is the opposite of nuclear fission, which involves splitting the nucleus from heavy atoms.

Scientists have long viewed fusion as the ideal energy source because it could be fueled with deuterium, which is easily extracted from seawater, and because it would produce a much smaller radiation hazard than the fission of conventional nuclear power plants.

If confirmed by independent researchers, the discovery could lead to the use of nuclear fusion for the world's energy needs, ushering in a new age of limitless, safe and pollution-free energy.

Many say they believe fusion could replace fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil.

Thousands of scientists in every major industrialized nation of the world have spent the last two decades researching fusion. Most efforts concentrate on duplicating in a controlled way the processes on the sun. This involves compressing deuterium plasma while heating it to 200 million to 500 million degrees.

Most research has involved machines called Tokamaks that use powerful magnets to contain and compress the plasma while it is being heated. Other efforts use laser beams that zap pellets of deuterium, trying to achieve the heat and compression for a fractional second.

The goal is to reach a "break even" point, where the amount of energy produced matches the amount used to achieve fusion. Once this is reached, the fusion process could sustain itself.

"Cold fusion," such as that claimed by the Utah experimenters, has been recognized theoretically, but most such concepts use muons, a type of subatomic particle.

John Soures, a University of Rochester fusion researcher, said that if the Utah experiment actually produced four watts of energy, it was also emitting a dangerous level of neutron particles.

Four watts of fusion energy, Mr. Soures said, would produce about a trillion neutrons a second "and would certainly be a safety hazard."

He said that the neutrons would be easily measured and that since the Utah experimenters said this had not been done, "it certainly raises some questions in my mind."

At the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, a U.S. Department of Energy contractor, EG&G Idaho, Inc., announced plans to conduct an experiment in May or June to test the Utah results.

Doug Holland, manager of EG&G's fusion safety program, said fusion research had a history of "wild, flaky ideas," but he noted, "We can't dismiss it."

Fusion scientists at other major universities and at two national laboratories declined to comment about the Utah experiment because they said they lacked the technical details necessary to evaluate the report.

"They have suspended judgment," said Anthony DeMeo, a spokesman who reported on the reactions of scientists at the Princeton University Plasma Physics laboratory. "Their curiosity is aroused, but they won't comment until they see more details."

Jean Madden, speaking for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, said scientists there "want to know more facts before they comment."

"We're eagerly awaiting the published results," said Jeff Schwartz of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. "We've got to know what they're saying in detail before we can comment."

'Wayport' Concept Takes Off in U.S.

Remote Hub Airfields Would Serve To Relieve Growing Air Congestion

By Carl H. Lavin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The idea of building huge remote airfields, far from cities and hotels, houses and highways, to serve almost exclusively as transfer points is winning support from a growing number of aviation experts.

Representative J. Roy Rowland, Democrat of Georgia, introduced a bill Thursday that would order the Federal Aviation Administration to solicit bids for four to six new remote hub airports.

From state officials to the airline pilots' union, people in aviation say these airports would solve a huge problem in air travel — congestion.

Airspace would be free of congestion at these remote locations and there would be enough room to build runways, taxiways and gates to accommodate everyone who wanted to go there.

And there would be no residents to be troubled by noise.

Backers say the hub airports would siphon off millions of travelers who now change planes at crowded airports like those at Chicago, Atlanta and Denver.

In a flight from Philadelphia to Omaha, for example, it would be easier to change planes in Rantoul, Illinois, than at O'Hare International Airport. The passenger connecting in Rantoul, 110 miles (180 kilometers) south of Chicago, would free a space in Chicago for someone who needed to fly there.

Although most big airports already handle more flights than they were designed for, expansion proposals face huge obstacles, including lack of open land, noise complaints, saturated airspace and high costs.

Officials in at least four states — Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky — are already jockeying for federal money that might be available to build the remote fields.

In the past decade, the number of air travelers has risen 65 percent, but the number of major airports has stayed the same.

The U.S. agency expects airport congestion, with its delays and safety hazards, to grow more severe as the number of passengers rises a similar amount in the next 10 years.

Airline executives say a system of remote transfer airports is an idea worth studying, but they raise a number of financial and logistical concerns.

The concept is modeled after a system adopted in the 1970s by Federal Express, which collects all its packages in one city, Memphis, for sorting and then distribution around the United States.

Passenger lines embraced similar hub-and-spoke arrangements after the industry was deregulated a decade ago. Now, more than half the passengers using major airports are on their way somewhere else; the same is true of mail, cargo and express packages.

The airlines say the hub-and-spoke system has provided more economical service to more cities. But it has also meant fewer direct flights, more passengers changing planes in crowded hubs and more delays.

All these passengers and packages could be changing planes much more efficiently away from metropolitan areas, in the view of James E. Sheppard, a Federal Aviation Agency official, who has coined the word "wayport" for these proposed remote transfer airfields.

"Everybody is on the way somewhere," Mr. Sheppard said.

For a year, he has traveled the country saying six wayports would allow millions of passengers to bypass crowed metropolitan areas.

Mr. Sheppard, a Federal Aviation Administration employee for 25 years, says such a system can be open by 1995 and is the only way to provide quick and inexpensive new capacity.

The agency itself has not endorsed his proposal, but the outgoing administrator, T. Allan McArtor, has said it should be studied further.

Mr. Sheppard said a remote airport on cheap, rural land — without parking garages, car rental stands or access highways — could be built for a third the cost of a new urban field.

Asked about possible sites, he mentioned air force bases slated for closing, like Chanute, in Rantoul, as well as farmland in the Southeast or Plains states, and barren stretches of the Southwest.

One group wary of the wayport proposal is the airline industry.

Airports have often been financed in large part by airlines and backed by the borrowing power of a big city.

Competition is another worry for the airlines. A line that dominates a busy hub profits from the crowding that cuts into the ability of competing lines to build up service to that airport.

Traffic shifted to a wayport would free landing slots and terminal gates; a new line could move in and take business away from carriers that are now dominant.

Gingrich: Democratic Gold Mine?

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even before Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia was elected deputy leader of House Republicans, officials at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee were preparing a direct-mail, fund-raising letter built around the combative conservative.

Acting on the assumption that Mr. Gingrich would win the Republican leadership post, Democratic officials began work on an appeal with the message that the Republican Party apparatus had been taken over by rabid partisans who would use the "politics of division" to try to regain control of Congress.

The chairman of the committee, Representative Beryl Anthony Jr. of Arkansas, said the appeal would soon be sent to about 100,000 potential contributors. It reflects what House Democratic leaders say they think is an extraordinary opportunity afforded by Mr. Gingrich's victory. As Mr. Anthony put it, "Newt is a gold mine."

Other Democratic leaders, meanwhile, sent implicit warnings to the White House that the legislative program of President George Bush could be endangered if Mr. Gingrich's confrontational style prevails in the House.

"When you have a person elected president without a clear mandate and the Democrats gain strength in Congress, we are fated either for cooperation and consultation or stalemate," said the House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley of Washington.

Paul Hosefros/New York Times

Mr. Gingrich, left, after election as House Republican whip.

"If it's pikes, guns and grenades down on the House floor, it would not be good for the president."

Along with this warning, other Democratic partisans moved quickly on Thursday to exploit the election of Mr. Gingrich, not only in fund raising but also to galvanize members of their party well in advance of the 1990 election.

In a letter sent Thursday to his Democratic colleagues in the House, Mr. Anthony warned that Mr. Gingrich's elevation would mean "an escalation in partisan political warfare at the expense of the national interest."

He said Mr. Gingrich had "a history of making scurrilous personal attacks against his Democratic colleagues."

Mr. Anthony's letter included a long list of "talking points" that Democrats could use in their districts, including charges that Mr. Gingrich has favored the abolition of Social Security and that he has a history of ethical problems. The letter recounts two of Mr. Gingrich's book-publishing deals that Mr. Anthony's committee describes as questionable, and his chairmanship of a political action committee that raised more than $200,000 in 1986 but distributed less than $1,000 to Republican candidates.

Referring to the long ethics investigation of the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, a Democratic leader said the election of Mr. Gingrich had given Democrats a built-in rebuttal.

Bush Shuffles Top Positions As Armitage Gets Navy Job

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Friday that he would nominate Richard Solomon to be assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Richard L. Armitage, earlier nominated for the post, will reportedly become navy secretary instead.

The White House also announced that Mr. Bush would nominate William Howard Taft 4th, the great-grandson of the 27th U.S. president, to be the chief U.S. delegate to NATO.

These were among other diplomatic selections announced on Friday by the White House:

- Joseph B. Gildenhorn to be ambassador to Switzerland. He is a Washington lawyer.
- Chic Hecht to be ambassador to the Bahamas. He is a former U.S. senator from Nevada, having been defeated for re-election last year.
- Paul Matthews Cleveland to be ambassador to Malaysia. He is a career diplomat.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney had reportedly asked Mr. Armitage to become navy secretary, so Mr. Armitage had asked not to be nominated for the State Department position.

Mr. Solomon is an Asian specialist fluent in Chinese.

Mr. Taft, 44, a lawyer, is a former deputy defense secretary, and he served as acting Pentagon chief during the Bush administration's first two months.

(AP, Reuters)

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Nozzle Fault Cited in Loss Of Trident 2

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A control nozzle that failed to fire caused a Trident 2 missile to pinwheel over the Atlantic before it exploded in a test launching on Wednesday, according to the Pentagon's chief spokesman.

The spokesman, Dan Howard, said Thursday that specialists had gathered enough data transmitted by telemeter from the $25.1 million missile to have a preliminary idea of why the it spun out of control and exploded four seconds after it shot out of the water about 50 miles (80 kilometers) off Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The missile, which was designed to fly 7,500 miles, was fired by compressed gas from the submarine Tennessee. It was the first undersea test launching of the U.S. Navy's newest nuclear missile.

"The telemetry tells them what happened inside the missile," Mr. Howard said, "and they know at this point that it popped up properly, that it ignited properly."

He said the specialists knew that the proper command was sent to the nozzles at the base of the missile.

"The signal directing those nozzles to tilt one way or another," he said, "to tilt the missile over at a 19-degree angle, that occured properly and it started the pitch over. They know that the second signal to counteract that, to bring it back on the straight course over at that angle, was also sent."

Mr. Howard said the specialists did know know yet "whether the difficulty is in the electrical system" or whether it was "simply mechanical, that a pump didn't operate correctly."

He said the Trident 2 had its own "self-destruct system" that caused it to explode after it veered off course. He also said the next test, scheduled in April, would be launched as planned.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Taxes Fail to Cover Costs of Drinking

Smokers just about cover the cost of their habit in tobacco taxes, if only because many of them die before collecting their pensions, according to a Rand Corp. study. But drinkers cost society twice what they pay in alcohol taxes, largely because of the injuries and damage caused by drunken driving, which kills 7,400 people each year who were not drinking.

Rand Corp. is a Santa Monica, California, research institute. Its study was financed by the National Center for Health Services Research, a federal agency, and published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The researchers found that state and federal taxes on a pack of 20 cigarettes averaged 37 cents. The cost to society from smoking was 38 cents, including the effects of passive smoking on others.

Average alcohol taxes were 23 cents an ounce (about .03 liters). But the cost to society was about 48 cents an ounce.

"In smoking the primary victim is the smoker himself," said Willard G. Manning, the economist who headed the study. He contrasted this with "innocent bystanders killed by drunken drivers."

A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute said that "it's nice to see that someone recognizes that smokers do in fact pay their own way."

Short Takes

Unions representing Hollywood's 102,000 motion picture and television actors and a coalition of 270 production companies have come to terms on a new contract after only three days of discussion and three months before the old contract was set to expire June 30. Both sides agreed that the costly writers' strike last year encouraged a quick settlement this year.

National parks must be managed as ecological systems and cultural resources rather than as geographic units, according to a study jointly financed by the National Park Service and the National Parks and Conservation Association, a private environmental group. This will mean creating "a conservation ethic" among the general public, the study said. "We have to give up the notion that park management stops at park boundaries."

The Overseas Press Club will observe its 50th anniversary with a gathering, tentatively set for Sept. 6, of journalists who covered World War II — "reporters, photographers, broadcasters, newsreel cameramen, commentators, magazine writers, editors and others who were involved in war coverage in any part of the world." Journalists from all countries, "including those from Germany, Italy and Japan" are invited. Inquiries should be sent to the club's anniversary committee at 310 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The United States now has 14 cabinet departments, six more than at the turn of the century. In protocol order, they are State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health & Human Services, Housing & Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education, and Veterans' Affairs. To help keep track, The New York Times offers a mnemonic device, two seven-word sentences whose first letters list the departments in order: See the dog jump in a circle. Leave her home to entertain educated veterans.

The 750 residents of Crooks, South Dakota, have voted to try life in the fast lane by paving the two and a half blocks of Main Street for the first time in the town's 113 years, at a cost of about $70,000. "You bet it's a big deal," Mayor Paul Anderson said. "One of the things we've found is when we go out and try to lure a business into Crooks, a paved Main Street is a priority. I can't say we lost Citibank because we didn't have a paved Main Street, but yeah, we've lost some."

Arthur Higbee

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Construction continues on the Paris Liberty Flame Monument.

The inauguration of the Paris Liberty Flame Monument will take place on May 10, 1989.

The Flame will stand on the southwest corner of the Place de l'Alma, at the very beginning of the Avenue de New York (see map) — an excellent central location which means that this monument to Franco-American friendship will be seen every day by thousands of Parisians and visitors to the city.

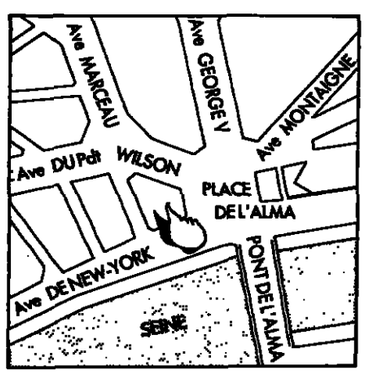
The Paris Liberty Flame is the exact duplicate of the golden flame atop the outstretched arm of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. It was crafted in the United States by Les Métalliers Champenois, the same group of French artists who worked on the recent rehabilitation of the New York statue in 1986, using the same molds they created for that project.

The monument perpetuates a tradition started over one hundred years ago, when over 100,000 French citizens contributed to the financing of the original Statue of Liberty. A few years later, a group of Americans then living in France gave as a gift to the French people the reduced-size replica of that Statue which today stands on the Ile aux Cygnes, just a mile downstream from the new Liberty Flame site.

In 1985, when the restoration of the Statue of Liberty was started in New York, Les Métalliers Champenois, a group of outstanding French artists, was asked to undertake the highly specialized work of building a new flame for the Statue, using a technique called *"repoussé,"* identical to Bartholdi's original method. Upon completion, the new flame was gilded by the Paris firm, Ateliers Robert Gohard.

Bartholdi's design for the torch and flame was never fully implemented a century ago, and even the Statue's original flame was soon modified, enabling the flame to be lit from the inside but also allowing for water leakage which eventually damaged the Statue.

When the restoration of the New York Statue was being planned, it was decided that the torch and flame should be replaced entirely. Considerable effort was then made to recover Bartholdi's original flame design mostly by reviewing the few existing photographs of the flame dating back to the 1880s. The flame, together with its torch thus became the one part of the Statue which was newly created for the centenary, as well as the one element (this time around) which was created by French artisans.

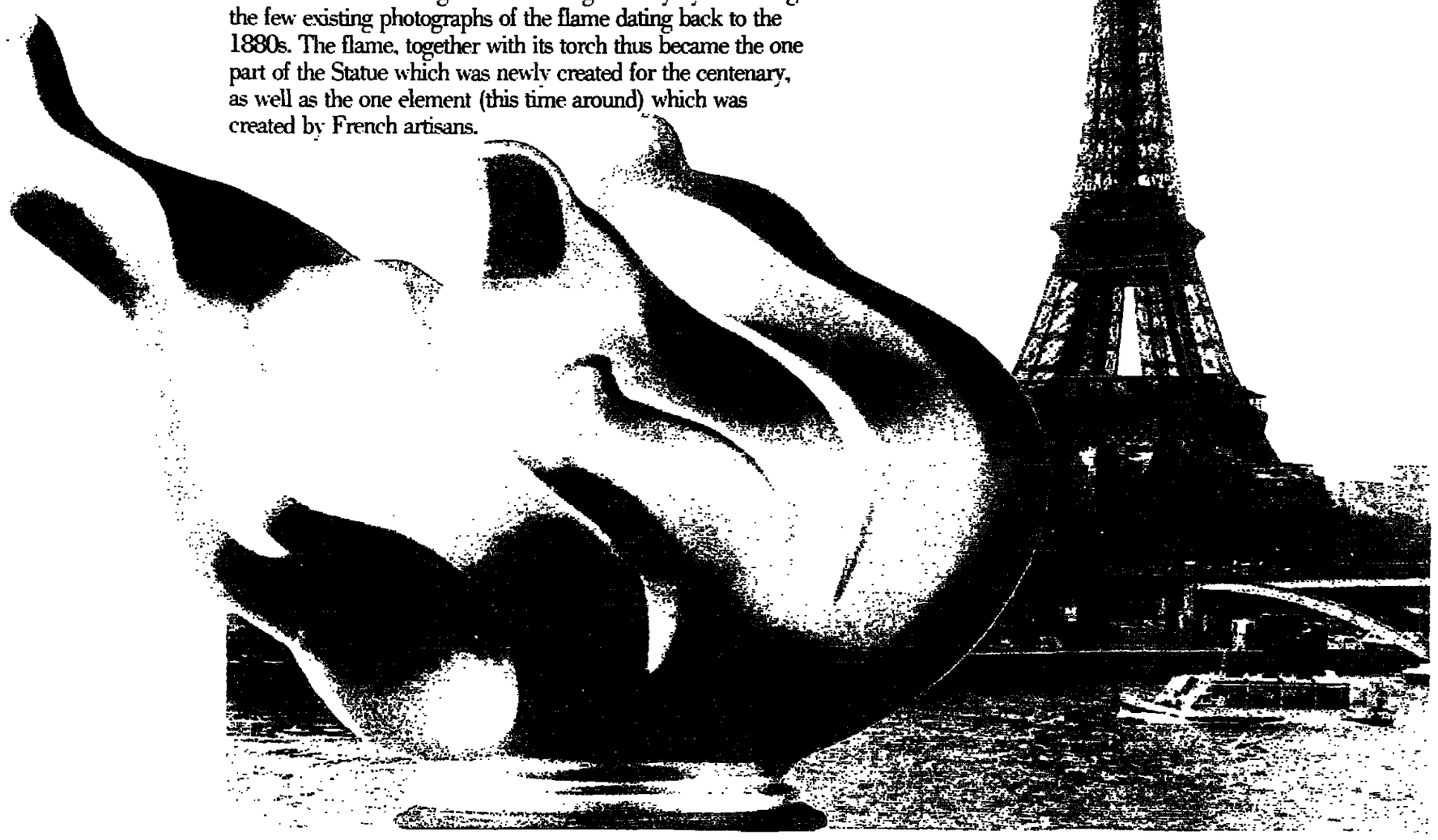


Two years ago the International Herald Tribune decided to mark the conjunction of its own centennial with that of the Statue of Liberty by sponsoring an international fund-raising appeal to bring the Liberty Flame to Paris. The appeal was launched at a reception given by U.S. Ambassador to France, Joe M. Rodgers on October 4th, 1986 and was concluded a year later with a glittering benefit evening at the Palace of Versailles.

The fund-raising goal was reached, thanks to contributions from hundreds of individual donors, large and small. The International Herald Tribune wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to all these generous contributors.

Ever mindful of its own deep Paris roots and of the warm relations it has enjoyed for over a century with the people of France (including many of its own employees, readers and advertisers), the International Herald Tribune is proud to have taken the lead role in this undertaking.

In an age which is too often characterized by rapid swings in popular emotion on both sides of the Atlantic, the Liberty Flame has helped, we believe, to reaffirm two truths which have stood the test of time: the fundamental value of Liberty in our way of life and government, and the enduring strength of Franco-American friendship.



International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE 1989 International Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Each day, over 180000 copies of the IHT are sold to readers in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. Thus this questionnaire — our way of taking a periodic snapshot of our readers.

We need to know about you. And that means all of you — from new, even first-time readers, to established subscribers, to pass-along readers who look at a copy which someone else has purchased.

We would be most grateful therefore if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd., in London. You need not sign the form unless you want to do so, and you can be sure that your replies will be treated in complete confidence.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire. The findings of the survey and the total amount contributed to each charity will be published in the IHT in the spring.

This reader survey is extremely important for our editors and advertisers alike, and we will be deeply grateful for your cooperation.

Publisher

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT? *(Please check ☑ all that apply.)* [11]

- At home [1]
- At work [2]
- Traveling locally [3]
- Traveling abroad [4]
- Elsewhere [5]

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT? [12]

- 5-6 days a week [1]
- 3-4 days a week [2]
- 1-2 days a week [3]
- Less often than once a week [4]
- First time reader [5]

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT? [13]

At home [1] At work [2] While traveling [3] Elsewhere [4]

3. How many people, other than yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT? [14]

- One [1]
- Two [2]
- Three [3]
- Four [4]
- Five or more [5]
- More than one, but don't know how many [6]
- No one else [7]

TRAVEL

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? *(Count a round-trip as one.)* [15]

None [0] 1-2 [1] 3-5 [2] 6-9 [3] 10-20 [4] 21+ [5]

GO TO Q. 7

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Belgium [16]	United Kingdom [17]	Latin America/ Carribean [18]
France [2]	Other Europe [2]	Japan [2]
Germany [3]	Middle East [3]	Hong Kong [3]
Italy [4]	African countries [4]	Singapore [4]
Netherlands [5]	USA East Coast [5]	Other Asia [5]
Portugal [6]	USA West Coast [6]	Australia [6]
Scandinavia/ Finland [7]	Other USA [7]	New Zealand [7]
Spain [8]	Canada [8]	Elsewhere [8]
Switzerland [9]		

6a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS) [19]	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS) [20]
First Class	[1]	[1]
Business Class	[2]	[2]
Economy	[3]	[3]
Other	[4]	[4]
No such trips	[5]	[5]

6b. Have you flown by Concorde on business in the past 12 months? [21]

Yes [1] No [2]

7. Approximately how many times have you rented a car in the past 12 months?

	AT ALL [22]	ABROAD [23]
Not rented	[1]	[1]
1-2 rentals	[2]	[2]
3-6 rentals	[3]	[3]
7 or more rentals	[4]	[4]

PURCHASES & INVESTMENTS

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years? [24]

- Paintings or sculpture [1]
- Antique furniture [2]
- Gems or precious jewelry [3]
- Couture label clothing [4]
- Leather travel goods [5]
- A quality watch [6]
- 35 mm SLR camera [7]
- Video camera [8]

9. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays? [25]

- Access/Eurocard/ MasterCard (Gold) [1]
- Access/Eurocard/MasterCard [2]
- American Express Gold/ Platinum [3]
- American Express Green [4]
- Diners Club [5]
- Visa Gold/Premier [6]
- Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard [7]

10. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

	[26]	[27]
Stocks & Shares	[1]	Stock/Index Options [1]
Bonds	[2]	Financial/Currency Futures [2]
Government Securities	[3]	Physical Commodities [3]
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts	[4]	Gold/precious metals [4]
Offshore Funds	[5]	Property (land or real estate excluding main home) [5]
Private Pension Plans	[6]	Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) [6]

11. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments (excluding your main home), owned by you and members of your household? *(in U.S. dollars)* [28]

- Under U.S. $50,000 [1]
- $50,000 to under $100,000 [2]
- $100,000 to under $250,000 [3]
- $250,000 to under $500,000 [4]
- $500,000 to under $1 million [5]
- U.S. $1 million or more [6]

ABOUT YOU

12a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in ..... [29-30]

12b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in ..... [31-32]

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence? [33]

Less than 6 months [1] 6-12 months [2] 1-5 years [3] More than 5 years [4]

13. Are you? [34]

Male [1] Female [2]

14. What is your age? [35]

- Under 25 [1]
- 25-34 [2]
- 35-44 [3]
- 45-54 [4]
- 55-64 [5]
- 65 or over [6]

15. Which educational level have you attained? [36]

- Doctorate/MBA/ higher university degree [1]
- University degree/equivalent professional qualification [2]
- Secondary or high school [3]

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? *(Check in U.S. $ or write in your own currency).* [37]

- Up to U.S. $50,000 [1]
- $50,000 to $74,999 [2]
- $75,000 to $149,999 [3]
- $150,000 to $249,999 [4]
- $250,000 to $499,999 [5]
- $500,000 or more [6]

Or annual income in own currency (write in).....

YOUR OCCUPATION

17. What is your working status? [38]

- Working full-time [1]
- Working part-time [2]
- Student [3]
- Retired [4]
- Housewife [5]
- Other [6]

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 24

18. What is your company's principal activity?

— MANUFACTURING/PRIMARY — [39]	— SERVICES — [40]
Oil/Chemicals [1]	Wholesale/Retail trade [1]
Engineering/Construction [2]	Transportation [2]
Electronics/Computers [3]	Management Consultancy/ Accountancy [3]
Food/Beverages [4]	Advertising/Communications [4]
Consumer Goods [5]	Other Business and Professional Services (incl. Legal) [5]
Textiles/Paper [6]	Banking [6]
Energy/Water supplies [7]	Insurance [7]
Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries/Mining [8]	Stockbroking [8]
	Other Financial Services [9]

— OTHER PROFESSIONS/SERVICES —

	[41]	[42]
Medical	[1]	Army/Police [1]
Government, Diplomatic	[2]	Education [2]
Civil Service	[3]	OTHER (Write in) [0]

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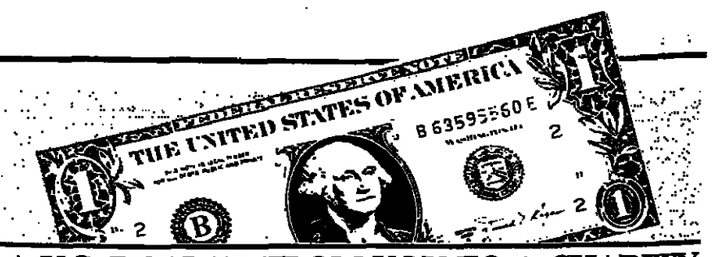

A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation. In 1986, the IHT contributed $13,057 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

19. What is your job title or position? *(Please check all that apply.)* [43] [44]

	[43]	[44]
Owner/Partner	[1]	Technical Specialist [1]
Chairman of the Board	[2]	Clerical [2]
President/ Chief Executive Officer	[3]	Senior Government Officer [3]
Managing Director	[4]	Other Government Officer [4]
Chief Financial Officer/ Finance Director	[5]	Consultant [5]
Other Senior Management	[6]	Other Professional [6]
Middle Management	[7]	Other (Write in) [7]
Junior Executive	[8]	.....

20a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? *(Please check all that apply.)* [45]

- Domestic Banking Relations [1]
- International Banking Relations [2]
- Corporate Finance [3]
- Corporate Divestiture/ Acquisitions/Privatisation [4]
- Portfolio/Pension Fund Management [5]
- Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management [6]
- Insurance Services [7]
- None of these [8]

20b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

For each item, please indicate if you are involved:
(I) in the evaluation, specification or recommendation of a product or supplier, and/or
(II) in the authorization or approval of a product or supplier.

	I EVALUATE SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND [46]	I AUTHORISE OR APPROVE [48]
Mainframe computer/network system	[1]	[1]
Personal computers/desk top computers/ word processors	[2]	[2]
Computer peripherals	[3]	[3]
Software	[4]	[4]
Photocopiers	[5]	[5]
Facsimile equipment	[6]	[6]
Telecommunications systems over $250,000	[7]	[7]
Telecommunications systems $250,000 or less	[8]	[8]
Other telecommunications equipment	[9]	[9]
	[47]	[49]
Company vehicles	[1]	[1]
Aircraft and related equipment	[2]	[2]
Business premises/industrial site selection	[3]	[3]
Plant/plant equipment	[4]	[4]
Raw materials	[5]	[5]
Scientific instruments	[6]	[6]
Marketing/communications services	[7]	[7]

21. Which of the following areas are you responsible for in your organization? [50]

- Management Consultancy Services [1]
- Executive Recruitment [2]
- Company Travel Arrangements [3]
- Conference/Exhibition/ Trade Fair Services [4]
- Company Credit Cards [5]
- 1992 Planning [6]

22. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based? [51]

- Under 10 [1]
- 10-49 [2]
- 50-249 [3]
- 250-999 [4]
- 1,000-4,999 [5]
- 5,000 or more [6]

23a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based? [52]

Yes [1] No [2]

23b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries? [53]

Yes [1] No [2]

24. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation? [54]

- SAVE THE CHILDREN [1]
- INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS [2]
- CARE (THIRD WORLD AID) [3]
- WORLD WILDLIFE FUND [4]
- CANCER RESEARCH [5]

25. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. *If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire.*

Please note that your name and address will not be used for purposes other than such surveys, and your replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Name .....

Address .....

A

RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED

1st February 1989

Mr Lee Huebner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1989 Reader Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid February, and we will process all replies received before the end of March. Each response received by Research Services Ltd before the closing date will qualify for $1 US donation to charity. The total value of your charitable contribution will be shown when you publish the survey results in May.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
WEMBLEY HA9 6DE
ENGLAND
TELEPHONE 01 903 1399
TELEX 923755
FAX 01 900 1395

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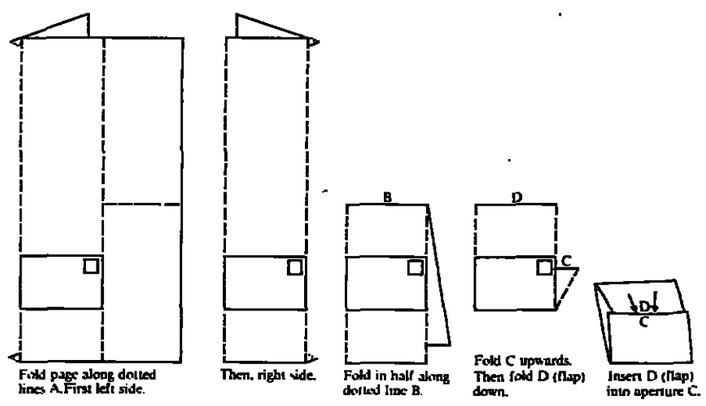

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Then, right side.

Fold in half along dotted line B.

Fold C upwards. Then fold D (flap) down.

Insert D (flap) into aperture C.

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MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

P7

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Japanese Cautions On FSX

Aide Warns U.S. Of Competition

United Press International

TOKYO — An influential member of Japan's ruling party, Shintaro Ishihara, said Friday that the dispute over U.S.-Japanese joint development of the FSX jet fighter could spur Japan to expand its own aviation industry to challenge U.S. dominance in the aircraft market.

Mr. Ishihara, a Liberal Democratic Party member of parliament and a former transportation minister, said, "If the U.S. Congress tries to break up the jet fighter agreement, it will drive us to develop our own aircraft, including civil aircraft, and in 10 years the United States will lose its share in the market."

In Washington, U.S. and Japanese officials failed Thursday to reach a consensus on modifying an agreement to jointly develop and produce the FSX for Japan's next generation of fighter aircraft.

In a 90-minute State Department meeting, the deputy director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, Seiki Nishihiro, and Japan's ambassador, Nobuo Matsunaga, conferred with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

Under the original FSX agreement, Japan would purchase the blueprints for the General Dynamics F-16 fighter as the basis of the new aircraft. But several members of Congress criticized the deal as a giveaway of U.S. technology and asked Japan to buy F-16 fighters "off the shelf" so the technology would remain a secret.

"The F-16 is too old," Mr. Ishihara said in an interview.

He said the United States was developing a more advanced fighter that would make the F-16 obsolete.

"We cannot accept fighters which the United States does not need anymore and is going to throw away," he said. "We thought we were getting a 21-year-old virgin. Instead we're getting a 30-year-old divorcée."

Mr. Ishihara said the United States had worked to inhibit the development of Japan's aviation industry ever since the end of World War II.

U.S. manufacturers control 87 percent of the world commercial jet market, with European companies providing the remainder.

But Japan has singled out aerospace as a growth industry in the next decade. Mr. Ishihara said developing the FSX without U.S. assistance would benefit Japan's aviation industry.

"If Japan develops the FSX fighter on its own for necessary national defense," he said, "it will enable us to develop our civil aircraft industry as well. This is not the purpose, but it will be a result.

"We wanted to develop the fighter by ourselves," Mr. Ishihara said. "But the U.S. government asked Japan to stop."

Tim Aubry/Reuters

Nobuo Matsunaga, left, and Seiki Nishihiro arriving at State Department to discuss the FSX.

Japan Women and Discrimination

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Five million Japanese women have entered the work force in the last 13 years, but many suffer from sex discrimination despite government efforts to protect them, a report said Friday.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's office said the number of women in the work force has increased from 12 million in 1975 to 17 million last year — roughly 40 percent of the work force.

But an official for the Mr. Takeshita's office, Kiyoko Fujii, said few women got responsible positions in management or as specialists, despite the 1981 Equal Opportunity Employment Law. For example, there are only 29 women among the 764 members of parliament, she said. And 63 percent of all working women who responded to a government survey in 1987 complained of unequal treatment, a report by Mr. Takeshita's office said.

Although many private companies have begun providing equal opportunities for female job seekers, women face discrimination in promotions, pay and working conditions, Ms. Fujii said.

She also charged that "general position" examinations for promotions may discriminated against women. The test does not violate the 1981 law because it involves promotion, not hiring, she said.

Lack of child-care facilities at work sites is also a big obstacle for mothers who want to keep working. "Many companies don't allow mothers to bring their children to work," she said.

In a 30-minute videotape at a government news conference on Friday, several career women were introduced.

One of them, Yoko Nuita, said in the tape: "Japanese society is still ruled by men, and the roles of each sex are stubbornly fixed. More women should take part in decision-making processes in society — especially in politics — to share responsibilities equally with men."

AP

Moscow voters studying Mr. Yeltsin's campaign literature Friday.

New Soviet Legislature: First Step

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet voters in 1,500 districts across the country will elect members of a new Congress of People's Deputies on Sunday in the first step toward creating a two-tier legislature.

In theory, the election will produce a parliament with real power for the the first time since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

The composition of the Congress is designed to ensure that the Communist Party keeps a tight rein.

One-third of the body's 2,250 seats have been allocated to the party and other official organizations. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and most of the Politburo have already been voted into the new chamber.

The remaining 1,500 seats will be contested on Sunday. Results are expected by April 5. *(UPI, Reuters)*

SOVIET: *Army and a Vote*

(Continued from page 1)

stand," the general said, "that it is only thanks to the strength of our defenses that the Soviet Union, indeed the whole of Europe, has enjoyed 50 years of peace."

While Colonel Podziruk's campaign has relied on the enthusiasm of volunteers, General Snetkov has been supported by local party officials and the military establishment. His glossy campaign posters have been much more widely distributed than his opponent's.

Krasnaya Zvezda, meanwhile, published letters this week from readers complaining about the troop cuts and suggesting that the Kremlin was too eager to please the United States. "Unfortunately," wrote G. Sidlyaevski, a war veteran from Odessa, "we seem to be adopting a style of courteously bowing and scraping before the capitalist camp."

He warned that the next generation would "judge us for such a short-sighted policy."

MIDEAST: *Soviet Concerns*

(Continued from page 1)

of nuclear guarantee of protection."

These are among the factors of probable concern to the Soviets:

• On Sept. 19, 1988, the Israeli Shavit booster rocket lifted a photographic satellite into orbit. A study published in October 1988 by the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, which designs nuclear warheads for the United States, analyzed the solid-propellant, three-stage rocket that must have been required to put the satellite into orbit. It concluded that if the system was converted to a two-stage ballistic missile, it would be able to carry a 2,420-pound warhead as far as Moscow.

• In May 1987 and in September 1988, Israel test-fired its newest short-range missile, the Jericho II, which is reported to have a range of 900 miles. Shortly after the test, Moscow Radio's Hebrew-language service declared that the Jericho II was "indeed a threat to economic and strategic centers," such as Soviet Black Sea naval bases, and said that if Israel did not desist with the missile's development, it would "force the Soviet Union to carry out defensive and political steps."

• In October 1986, The Sunday Times of London published a report on Israeli nuclear weapons ability based on information provided by Mordechai Vanunu, who worked for 10 years in Israel's nuclear research plant at Dimona, in the Negev. It indicated that Israel had built at least 100 and possibly up to 200 nuclear weapons of varying power.

• In early 1988, Saudi Arabia secretly acquired long-range, Chinese-made DF-3 ballistic missiles, which have a range of more than 1,200 miles. In April 1988, Iraq unveiled a modified version of the Soviet-made Scud-B missile, dubbed Al Abbas, with a range of about 550 miles. Egypt is reportedly developing with Argentina the Condor II missile with a range of 500 miles.

Mr. Shevardnadze, speaking in Cairo on Feb. 23, proposed the establishment of a "military risk-reduction center" among the nations in the region, "the declaration of the Middle East as a nuclear-free and chemical-free zone," and mutual inspection and on-site monitoring by the various parties in the region to promote arms control.

POLICY: *Congress Agrees*

(Continued from page 1)

and said this happened to some extent because the White House and Congress "were not united."

Through most of the years of that administration, public opinion polls showed widespread opposition to U.S. military support for the contras and the unstated goal of encouraging an insurgent force to overturn the Sandinista government. In time, the Reagan administration's support for the contras led to its worst foreign policy fiasco, the Iran-contra scandal.

Mr. Baker was asked if the payments amounted to "mustering-out pay" for the contras and if the agreement sounded the "death knell" for the anti-Sandinista forces.

"No, it is not mustering-out pay," he said.

He said the agreement called for the restoration of democracy to Nicaragua and to the voluntary "reintegration" of the contras into Nicaraguan society.

Mr. Baker said the White House had spoken with Soviet officials about Moscow's involvement in Central America.

"There have been discussions with the Soviets," he said, "and you'll see references in this agreement to the importance of eliminating Soviet and Cuban influence and assistance to the extent it's now being provided."

With the announcement of a bipartisan policy toward Nicaragua, Mr. Bush and congressional leaders effectively put an end to the "contra era" strategy of using Central America to test the idea of fighting leftist governments with guerrilla proxies.

This concept, which loomed so large in Mr. Reagan's foreign policy that it became known as the "Reagan Doctrine," was used more successfully in Afghanistan and, in a more limited but still successful fashion in Angola.

MISSILES: *MX or Midgetman? 'All Options Open'*

(Continued from page 1)

"very promising" by Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, a leading proponent of the Midgetman.

"It looks good to me," said Senator Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Senator Aspin said General Welch and other air force officials appeared to be responding to the political reality that Congress would not approve building more than the 50 MX missiles already in the Wyoming silos, and that putting those missiles on rails was contingent on building the Midgetman missile as well.

While insisting that they would like to build both missiles, air force officials have contended that the limited funding available for strategic missiles makes the MX a better investment than the Midgetman. General Welch has said that the United States can build an additional 50 MX missiles, comprising 500 mobile warheads, and put them on rails for $9.1 billion. It would cost $24.8 billion to construct and deploy 500 single-warhead Midgetman missiles.

Congressional proponents of the Midgetman prefer it to the MX because it can be widely dispersed, therefore more difficult to target. Some critics of the MX say its huge size and great accuracy are overly threatening to the Soviets, because it can be viewed as a "first strike" weapon.

The rail-mobile MX would be kept on military reservations, except in time of crisis, while the Midgetman would be moved around military reservations in trucks.

The lawmakers seemed pleased that General Welch appeared willing to build the Midgetman without demanding that more MX missiles also be built. The plan to redeploy the 50 existing MX missiles would cost $5.6 billion, much less than the air force's original plan to build an additional 50 for rail deployment.

General Welch said he had also sounded out Congress on a third option under which an additional 30 MX missiles would be built and placed on rails. The 50 existingMX missiles would remain underground. In addition, 300 Midgetman missiles would be constructed.

The general said he was not pushing a particular option but was "pulsing the system" before forwarding his recommendation on modernizing the land-based missile force. General Welch said that he had reached his decision, but he declined to disclose it.

Mr. Cheney has said he favors fielding both a mobile MX and Midgetman. But funding both would be difficult with no-growth defense budgets foreseen over the next five years.

President George Bush has delayed until April 15 a congressional deadline for making the decision. Pentagon officials say that he probably will be unable to delay it again while waiting for completion of his administration's strategy review, expected in mid-May.

BOTHA: *Pact Is Reported*

(Continued from page 1)

National Party legislators who preferred Mr. de Klerk's more collegial style and felt that the younger leader would be better able to initiate and control political change. Mr. Botha, who at 73 is 20 years older than Mr. de Klerk, is not known for listening to the views of subordinates.

On March 13, the National Party caucus in Parliament endorsed a resolution by the party's policy-making Federal Council calling for Mr. de Klerk to replace Mr. Botha in the presidency. Mr. Botha ignored this consensus.

The party realized that it had no way to make him retire before next March, the latest date that new parliamentary elections must be held.

The accord may let Mr. Botha remain in office longer than the party originally proposed. According to reports, legislative elections would probably be held in September or October, which is at least four months later than the May date sought by some National Party members.

Turkey Tells Iran to Stop Meddling

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey has warned Iran not to meddle in its affairs after Tehran again criticized a ban on Moslem-style headscarves at Turkish universities. "It is impossible to accept outside efforts to become a party to Turkey's internal affairs, which solely concern its own people and state," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Turkey, a predominantly Moslem but secular country, has been extremely wary of Islamic fundamentalism. On March 7, its Constitutional Court annulled a bill that allowed women to wear Moslem-style headscarves on campuses.

Iran called Turkey's ambassador in Tehran to the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday to ask for the ban to be lifted. In its statement Thursday, Ankara replied, "Turkey until now has been responsible enough to refrain from passing judgment or taking a stand on Iran's own regime and internal developments."

Soviet Found Dead in Seine

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The body of Boris Livkovski, 52, an engineer and a member of the Soviet Trade Mission in Paris, has been found in the Seine, police officials said Friday, adding that he appeared to have committed suicide.

Ex-Greek Official Tells of Bribes For Government

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The political scandal threatening Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's government widened this week when a former official of the governing Socialist Party testified that he had accepted and transferred millions of dollars in bribes to the government.

The official, Ioannis Mantzouranis, former secretary general of the cabinet, said he had been the intermediary for payoffs to government officials from George Koskotas, a fugitive banker awaiting extradition proceedings in a U.S. prison. Mr. Koskotas has been charged in Greece with embezzling $200 million from the Bank of Crete.

Mr. Mantzouranis said that he once deposited $2 million into the Swiss bank accounts of Agamemnon Koutsogeorgas, a longtime political intimate of Mr. Papandreou. Mr. Koutsogeorgas has denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Mantzouranis's written testimony before an investigating magistrate was made public by his lawyer on Thursday. Opposition politicians immediately called for the government's resignation.

Mr. Mantzouranis, jailed on March 11 on charges of handling illegal funds, said the payoff was in return for a law that was passed shielding Mr. Koskotas's bank from fraud investigations.

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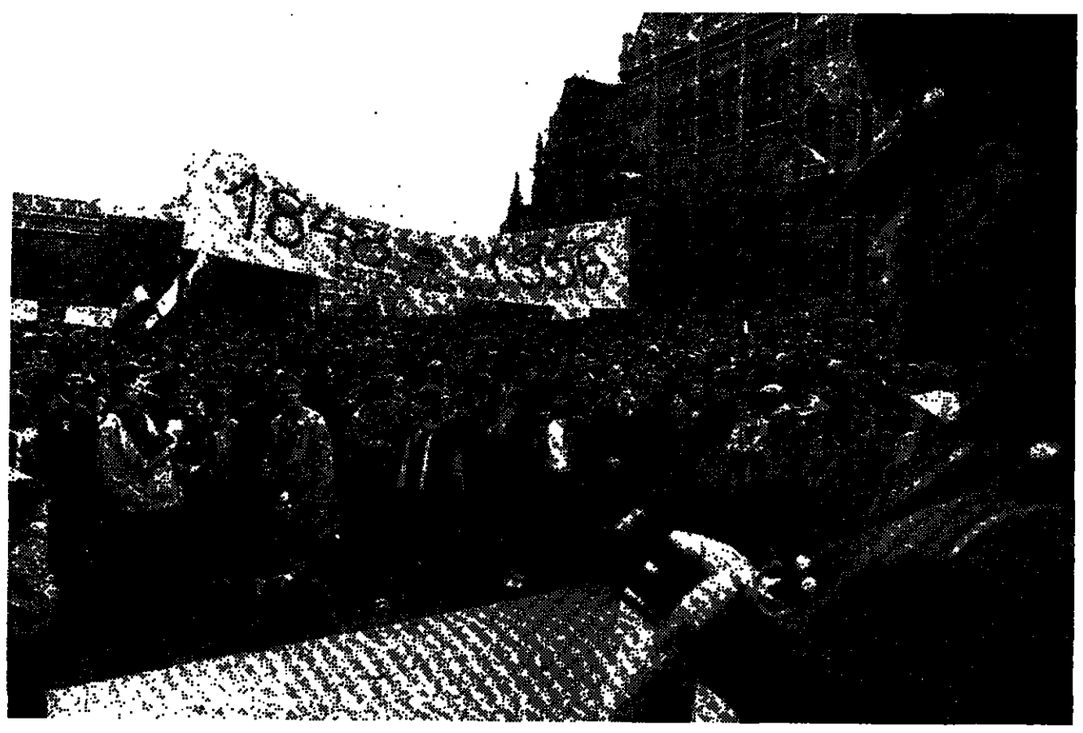

Robert Capa's photograph, top left, of the 1948 celebration of Hungary's 1848 revolution; below left, Támas Révész pictures crowd at this year's anniversary; above right, Révész's portrait of of two spectators at the 1989 commemoration.

Capa Show in a Budapest Spring

By John G. Morris

BUDAPEST — Robert Capa has come home at last. The sly face of the famous photographer, who left Budapest in 1931 a few steps ahead of the police of the Hungarian dictator Miklós Horthy, beams from the entrance of a retrospective exhibition that opened here March 16. In the first two days it drew 10,000 visitors to the Castle Palace in Buda, looking down on the Danube and across the river to Pest, where Robert Capa was born, as Endre Friedmann, the son of a tailor, in 1913. One of the founders of the Magnum photo agency, Capa died in 1954 when he stepped on a land mine while accompanying French forces in Indochina.

Capa's exhibition of 150 photographs includes 34 pictures never exhibited before. They were taken on his only previous homecoming, in 1948, to report for Holiday magazine on his native country. By coincidence, several of these pictures are incredibly timely. On March 15, 1948, he photographed the Hungarian national holiday that commemorates the uprising of 1848 against Austrian rule.

For 40 years, until last week, Hungarians were unable to freely celebrate their national day. Last May, with the winds of *glasnost* and *perestroika* blowing from Moscow, Karoly Grosz was installed as prime minister.

Grosz is a man of compromise, feeling his way through the ferment that now grips Hungarian politics. Thus his government embraced this year's national day celebration, hoping to take it over.

Then things got out of hand. Led by the rebellious new youth movement Fidesz, Hungarians by the tens of thousands assembled in Petöfi Square, near the Elizabeth bridge. Where it had previously been forbidden even to place flowers on the statue of Sándor Petöfi, a placard called for "Justice to 1956 — Tribute to the Martyrs of the Revolution."

Cornell Capa, director of the International Center of Photography in New York, arranged for the Budapest exhibition of his older brother's work. Capa also arranged for the appearance of Yousuf Karsh, whose ICP exhibition of celebrity portraits is circulating in Europe with sponsorship from Merrill Lynch.

An International Photo Expo, drawn from 16,897 press photos submitted by 721 photographers in 44 countries, opened simultaneously with the Capa and Karsh exhibitions. Russians won 8 of the 15 prizes, including a $4,000 Kodak gold medal to Igor Gabrilov for his series on Russian prison life. Dmitri Baltermans, who has been called "Russia's Robert Capa" for his photographs of the battlefields of World War II, was there. James Nachtwey, a Magnum photographer based in New York, won a $3,000 prize for his war pictures.

Richard Whelan, author of a 1985 Robert Capa biography (Alfred A. Knopf), spoke on Capa and detoured to visit scenes of the Capas' childhood. On Saturday morning he found a street fair in progress in front of their old apartment house, now a bit dingy, at Varoshaz utca 10. Dozens of boys, just the ages of Robert and Cornell when they lived there — and when Robert was arrested for "revolutionary" activity in 1931 — were testing their own sanity by jumping on skates and skateboards. On the corner, the Pilvax Café, where the leaders of the 1848 revolution once gathered, was serving coffee and cakes, and down the street a vendor had corn on the cob.

As Whelan left to return to his luxury hotel on the Pest bank of the Danube, a loudspeaker blared from the street fair. Unmistakably, it played "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The Capa show runs to June 30, Karsh until April 30 and the International Photo Expo to Aug. 31.

John G. Morris was Robert Capa's editor at Life magazine during World War II.

Keeping Rare Books in Circulation

By Jonathan Yardley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The mail last week brought a catalogue, from a bookseller with offices in New York and London, offering a pricey selection of first editions and other rarities "From the Library of Michael M. Thomas."

No, rest at ease: Michael M. Thomas has not encamped to the great library in the sky. Quite to the contrary, when last sighted, this novelist, raconteur, financier, boulevardier, oenophile, aesthete, controversialist and preppie was in the pink of health and contemplating the prospect of a flagon of Famous Grouse.

If each item in his collection sells at the price affixed to it by his agent, he will be sufficiently recharged with cash to refill his shelves, should he so desire, with the complete works of Octavius Maximus Incunabulum.

But profit, Thomas tells us in a beguiling introduction to the catalogue, is not what he has foremost in mind; instead, he writes, he has had his fun with these books and thinks it time to pass the fun along to others.

He notes, for example, that the authors he has collected are distinguished by their wit, and adds: "Most of them have their roots in the years between the World Wars, a period of extreme creativity and excitement which still reverberated in life and art when I was growing up and being educated.

"That age now exists mainly in the imitative fantasies of certain clothes designers and interior decorators. Two types of employment, may I add, which most of these writers, none of whom confuses commotion with creativity, noise with literary style, or expenditure with taste, would have found rich in sardonic possibility."

Having thus discharged his daily measure of bile, Thomas turns to gentler matters. He chooses to dispose of this part of his collection, the centerpiece of which is a superb array of titles by Evelyn Waugh, because "I have simply gone as far as my inclination will take me — or itself.

"In addition, I've gone about as far as my resources will take me; in the case of Waugh and [Anthony] Powell particularly, there seems little of significance that I could add at any price I could remotely afford." He continues:

"It seems idle and fatuous to keep books like these simply out of pride of possession. Collecting's in the getting as much as the owning — or should be. These are books for collectors. They are not the stuff of scholarship; some may, in time, adorn various famous university libraries, but there is little in them in the way of author's emendation that would add materially to the sum of literary scholarship, which already tells us too much for its own good and ours.

"Books like these need to move house, make new friends, acquire fresh circles of admirers. They are such excellent company, too good to be left twiddling their figurative thumbs while I closet myself with my own minor literary business."

Those words could easily have been written by my father, who was himself a collector of books and a believer in the unceasing circulation of the limited supply of genuinely rare and interesting books.

Upon retirement he chose to auction off most of the collection of Anthony Trollope he had assembled over a decade and a half, and in doing so he expressed — not, alas, on paper — sentiments eerily similar to Thomas's.

He was not, to be sure, a wealthy man, so financial considerations played a large part in the decision to sell, but what he said over and over to his children, who wouldn't have minded keeping the books for themselves, was, "I want to keep these books in the marketplace and out of the libraries."

It wasn't that he was hostile to libraries, any more than Thomas is, but that he thought the concentration of rare books in them was inimical to the collector's avocation, and he also thought — rightly — that it was an avocation to be encouraged rather than constricted.

For 15 years he had a wonderful time poking around in bookstores and garage sales and catalogs, tracking down Trollopiana in its most celebrated and obscure forms, and at last he had reached the point, just as Thomas has, where what fun remained to him was too expensive for his limited budget; rather than keep the books on his own shelves, he decided to let others take a whack at them.

I am no collector of books, though I have accumulated what no doubt would be described as "a collection," yet I cannot imagine parting with any of those titles to which I attach value either pecuniary or sentimental.

The rare e.e. cummings I picked up for a dollar on a remainder table, the odds and ends of Faulkner, the inscribed (not, alas, to me) volumes of Marquand — only the most extreme financial exigency could force me to part with any of these.

Perhaps the explanation is that, since I have never really engaged in the collector's chase, except for a brief fling with Faulkner that served primarily to prove him beyond my means, I am oblivious to the *thrills* I have missed.

Perhaps, had I over a decade or more accumulated all the Faulkner I could desire, I would put it on the market and, armed with the proceeds, start all over again with Conrad or García Márquez.

But that not being the case, I will stick with the Faulkner I've got, and thank my lucky stars that to date, at least, the collector's bug hasn't bitten me. It is, like any other major disease, something I cannot afford.

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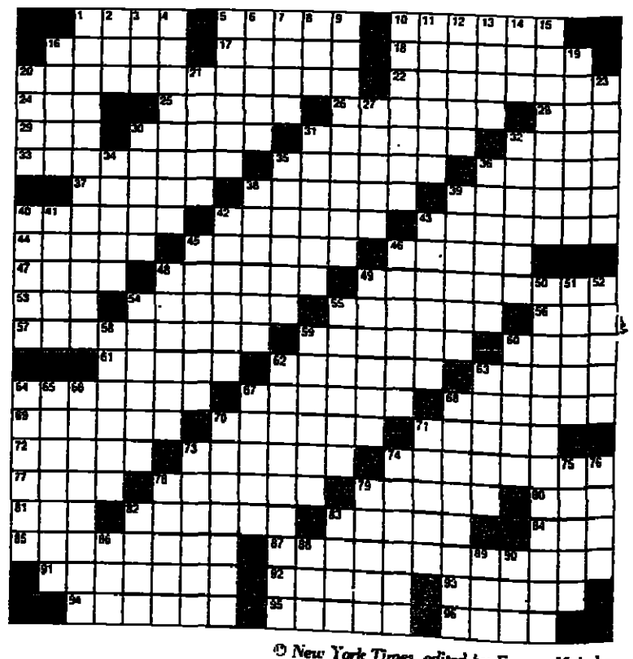

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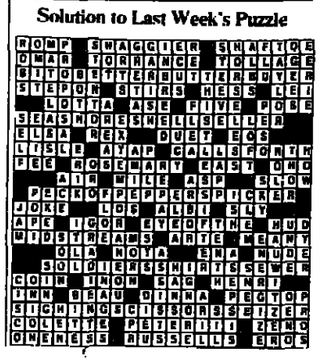
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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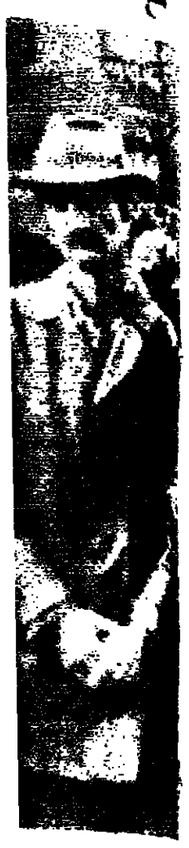

"Tarquin and Lucretia," Titian's portrait of a rape (circa 1568-1571).

Founder's Benevolent Ghost Haunts Fitzwilliam Exhibit

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Treasures From the Fitzwilliam," the admirable exhibition now at the National Gallery of Art, is benevolently haunted. If you pause among its objects — its rare manuscripts and medals, its canvases and drawings — and listen very carefully, you might hear in the distance, through echoes and through fogs, the quiet golden murmuring of aristocratic voices, the creak of carriages, the ring of crystal goblets and other graceful sounds of 18th-century English wealth.

"Treasures From the Fitzwilliam" includes 160 well-selected objects from the Fitzwilliam Museum of the University of Cambridge. It's an oddly dual show.

It's in one way quite straightforward. Its late Titian is exceptional, its Rembrandts are exquisite. With stops in Ice Age France and the Egypt of the Pharaohs, in Persia and Nepal and the Paris of Degas, the Fitzwilliam exhibition conducts the well-pleased viewer on a miniature grand tour through the history of art. But something else is going on here. Wandering these galleries one can't escape the feeling one is somehow being watched — and guided and instructed — by an undergraduate ghost.

It is the shadow of Richard Fitzwilliam, later Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, who — with a bequest of his collections and £90,000 — established the museum that still bears his name. The founder was admitted to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1761. His portrait, painted in 1764 by Joseph Wright of Derby, and commissioned by his tutor, is among the works on view.

His calm gray-eyed gaze suggests his confidence; his gold-embroidered gown speaks of his wealth.

He was one of those young noblemen who, displeased by Baroque turmoil, directed their attentions to the purities of bygone days — to transcriptions of Gregorian chants and other pious manuscripts, and further to the ordered truths of antique Greece and Rome. He assembled a library. He bought Italian and Dutch paintings. He often went to Italy, where he mused beside the Arno and contemplated ruins.

The Fitzwilliam was the first of the significant university museums. While its director, Michael Jaffé, is of course aware that the Ashmolean at Oxford, founded 1675, is considerably older, he observes a little testily that the Ashmolean at the time was "no more than an overgrown cabinet of curiosities." His own Fitzwilliam, he continues proudly, "offered an example not only to Oxford, but also to Princeton, to Harvard, to Yale and thus to a host of university institutions which today thrive across the United States."

The best of such museums reach beyond academia to serve the world at large. The Fitzwilliam in Cambridge did so from the start. From its opening, it admitted "members of the public . . . on three days a week, providing that they were 'respectably dressed.'"

This exhibition opens with an image of a reindeer engraved 14,000 years ago on a brownish limestone slab. It closes, circa 1880, with a Paris streetscape by Renoir. His canvases are often tediously plush, but this one is rather fine.

The Fitzwilliam exhibition rarely overwhelms. Its most memorable objects — say that pair of still lifes by Henri Fantin-Latour, or those superb Rembrandt etchings, or that first-century terra-cotta head of Jupiter, or that little glowing Rubens, "The Death of Hippolytus" — are relatively small.

It is only by examining the smallest things on view — the medals, coins and cameos, the old illustrated books and especially the portrait miniatures — that one begins to sense the full range of this show.

Perhaps the most impressive work is Titian's famous rape scene, "Tarquin and Lucretia" (circa 1568-1571). Jaffé calls it "the biggest star in the constellation of our show." Its history is curious. The canvas, which shows "Sextus Tarquinius compelling Lucretia, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, to submit to his desires by threatening to kill her and then to cut the throat of a slave to make it appear that they had been caught in adultery," was painted for Philip II of Spain, Titian's greatest patron. It remained in Spain until 1813 when Joseph Bonaparte, Napoléon's older brother, took it to Bordentown, New Jersey. Bonaparte offered Congress a trade: the Titian, a David and 200 other canvases of indisputable importance for 30,000 acres of New Jersey land. Congress turned him down. The Titian, later sold in London, was given to the museum at the end of World War I.

Had it arrived a little earlier, its nudity and sexiness would have proved a problem. As one official noted in high Victorian days, "The exhibition of nude figures in a public gallery is always a matter of some embarrassment."

Rembrandt's "Jupiter and Antiope: the larger plate" (1659) might be termed a naughty etching. "The Indiscreet Harlequin" (circa 1735-55) is a just as naughty porcelain. That small "Odalisque" by Delacroix seems a sort of essay in sexual abandon. The twin Hogarths on display are naughtier still. The first is called "Before." It shows a well-dressed urban gentleman courting a country maid in what might be a French park. In the second, titled "After," her face is flushed and he has not yet had time to button his pants.

The quality throughout the show is exceptionally high. The great Hals portrait, that sweet landscape by Richard Parkes Bonington, that strange El Grecoesque storm scene by Diaz de la Peña and that quickly sketched Degas are especially impressive. The works on paper here — by Rembrandt, Jan Sieberechts, Roelandt Savery, William Blake, Watteau, Jacob Maris and Adolf van Menzel — also are very fine.

Any show that starts 14,000 years ago, and includes ancient coins and the founder's portrait, inevitably suggests gradual accretions and layered benefactions — the old, the tried and true. The viewer is thus a bit surprised to learn that more than half these objects have entered the Fitzwilliam in the years since World War II.

After closing in Washington on June 18, the show will travel to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, then to New York, Atlanta and Los Angeles.

Balzacian Tale of a Record-Setting Ingres

International Herald Tribune

SOUREN MELIKIAN

PARIS — When social scandal, love and art combine into a cocktail lightly spiced with politics and glamorized with some of the most famous names of 19th-century history, the translation into art market terms is a phenomenal price. On March 17, at the Hôtel Drouot, Raymond de Nicolay sold a drawing in pencil heightened in white by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres for 7,352,006 francs (about $1.2 million), setting a world record for a drawing by the famous French painter.

The consultant expert Gérard Auguier, whose cataloguing in part accounts for the achievement, could not quite conceal mild disappointment — he had hoped for more, although he had deliberately been quoting a conservative estimate of about 6 million francs.

It is true that there is a lot more to the double portrait of the Comtesse d'Agoult, née Marie de Flavigny, and her daughter Claire, than even such a dazzling signature as that of the great Ingres who signed it "I. Ingres del," meaning that it was done as a project for an engraving, and dated it 1849.

The story of Marie d'Agoult is the stuff of which novels are made. Indeed, her contemporary Honoré de Balzac wrote one, "Béatrix," which while not quite so good as "Le Cousin Pons" or "Le Curé de Tours," is gripping. Marie was born in 1805 in Frankfurt, the daughter of a French father, Alexandre de Flavigny, who had fled the Revolutionary terror and married a German heiress to a Frankfurt banking fortune. Her childhood and adolescence were happily spent between Frankfurt and a country house that her parents bought in the French province of Touraine.

She lost her father when she was 14; by the time she was 22, a marriage was arranged for her, as was customary in those days, with the Comte Charles d'Agoult, older by 15 years. Marie became withdrawn and sank into a depression. In order to escape from the conventional frivolities of Paris social life, she bought the Château de Croissy in the Brie and turned her distracted mind to farming.

The substitute was inadequate for the sensitive urbanite, even though she was used to country life and loved it. In December 1832, while she was on a brief visit to Paris, she was asked to attend a chamber music concert given privately for a friend of hers in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. A 20-year-old pianist by the name of Franz Liszt was the guest of honour. Marie was overwhelmed by his talent and his looks. They met again and soon fell into one of those Balzacian passions. A child was eventually on its way. In June 1935, Marie and Franz ran away to Basel. From there, they went to Geneva where a daughter, Blandine, was born.

There followed four years of giddy traveling. In Paris, they stayed with George Sand, the writer who like them flaunted social conventions. They spent some time in Milan, Venice, Genoa, Florence and Rome. There, in the spring of 1839, they met Ingres, who was then director of the Villa Médicis, where French laureates of the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts were granted long-term fellowships. Liszt and Ingres hit it off. They played music together — Ingres loved the violin. Marie admired Ingres's art in contrast to that of Delacroix, the dishevelled Romantic, and let him know it. They all had a great time. But the end of the happy days was in sight.

Ingres's drawing of Marie d'Agoult and her daughter Claire.

In October 1839, Franz who was getting increasingly restive, explained he needed to travel freely to give concerts. This was the only way for him to make a living. Marie went to Paris, where she thought she would find a congenial atmosphere for the writing she had been wanting to do. In the next four years, the pair met at irregular intervals, sometimes for long periods, in Paris, London or the island of Nonnenwerth in the Rhine. Franz, the virtuoso, was at last becoming famous. With fame came emancipation. He had passing affairs. Marie endured agonies of jealousy. In May 1844, she decided to make a clean break. Even that was difficult. Charles Dupêchez, the social historian who wrote the account in the separate catalogue published by Raymond de Nicolay for the Ingres drawing, using new material, says that a sordid squabble broke out between the two over the education of the children, who were staying with Liszt's mother, in Paris.

Marie immersed herself in writing. She produced articles, short stories and a novel, "Nelida," in which she tells the barely disguised story of her failure in love, which haunted her. She also tackled philosophy, history and politics. As behooved a woman of her intellectual ambitions — and financial resources — she set up a literary salon where she promoted republican ideas. The "get rich" ideology spread by Premier François Guizot was wearing thin. King Louis-Philippe, the last of the long line of French kings, was losing ground fast and the 1848 Revolution was not far away.

All this however did not stop Marie from encouraging her daughter to marry an aristocrat, Comte Guy de Charnacé. The marriage of her daughter into a very old family was seen by her as a way of making up for the harm she had done to her family name in eloping with Liszt, a Hungarian and a musician — a vagabond, as the Victorians would have called him. The social triumph called for a visual record of herself and Marie. A few days before the wedding, scheduled for May 29, 1849, the Comtesse d'Agoult called in her old friend Ingres. She begged him to do a portrait of herself and her daughter Claire that would be engraved (eventually, it was by Louis Adolphe Salmon, in 1851). Ingres agreed and started doing a few preliminary sketches, now in the Musée de Montauban. Marie watched him at work. The project was so close to her heart that she scribbled notes in telegraphic style not intended for publication, rather as a mental record. Dupêchez had made extensive use of her notebook preserved in a private family archive, in the biography "Marie d'Agoult — 1805-1876" which he has just published in Paris.

She gives a brief but striking comment on Ingres's appearance. "Wednesday, May 2nd. At 2 P.M., Ingres, burly, short, in spattered jacket. Eye singularly sparkling, full of passion. Mobile physiognomy, hair flat, black, turning gray. Praises portrait of M. de Charnacé by [Henri] Lehmann. . . . There is only one way of learning he tells Claire: copy Raphael" (Claire heeded Ingres's words: The portrait she did in pencil of her mother, reproduced in the catalogue, looks like a schoolgirl's parody of the Italian master's manner). Ingres first did a sketch of Claire standing but found it pretentious. He then caught her bending slightly forward. Here Marie d'Agoult's telegraphic notes echo the painter's own comment: "These compositions require coziness, abandonment. This must be sophisticated, very carefully studied, yet it must seem to come naturally. Grammar and syntax must be mastered in every art."

In passing, we learn Ingres's views on Mozart: "He is number one." He thought the medieval period owed its greatness to the fact that a new society was in the making. He dreaded the destructive instincts he sensed in the revolutionaries of 1849. "Should Barbès [a leftist, populist leader] have won in June, they would have looted, massacred everything. Imagine, the Louvre on fire with Raphael's pictures. But then, Madame, if you burn Raphael, there is no art left."

On May 29, 1849, the *fine fleur* of the old aristocracy gathered in the Eglise de l'Assomption where the wedding was celebrated. Marie was to lay further claims to social status through her other daughters' marriages — one was married to Richard Wagner, another to a minister of Napoléon III. Berlioz dedicated to her "La Mort d'Ophélie," Chopin 12 of his studies, and Marceline Desbordes-Valmore one of her poems. But none seems to have filled her with quite the same satisfaction as Claire's marriage. The portrait, one of only five drawn that year by Ingres — his wife was critically ill and died two months later, precipitating him into a black despair that frightened his closest friends — was given to Claire, who kept it all her life. It was handed down in the family where it remained until the March 17 sale. As a world record for a drawing by Ingres, there could not have been a more suitable choice.

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OPINION

Signs of a Fraying Society

Income inequality is not a polite subject in the United States. It ought to be discussed more than it is. A new study shows that in recent years the income gap between rich and poor has widened vastly more than previously understood. This portrait of a fraying society is contained in the latest issue of the useful Green Book that the House Ways and Means Committee publishes annually on the spending programs under its jurisdiction, which include most of the main federal programs for the elderly and poor.

The traditional device by which the government has measured income inequality has been the division of all families by income quintiles into five categories — poorest fifth, next poorest, middle, second richest, richest. The Census Bureau has then compiled over time the average income of each category and the percentage of all income that each receives. That measure would be fine if all families were the same, but they are not. A given income will obviously leave a household of one or two much better off than a family of four. The Ways and Means study allows for this, so that the poorest category becomes not the households with the lowest incomes but the households farthest below the poverty lines for families of their size. Then a second allowance for family size is also made, so that the poorest category contains not the poorest fifth of all families but the poorest fifth of all people.

The traditional measure shows that from 1973 to 1987, the last year for which data are available, the mean income of families in the poorest fifth, adjusted for inflation, fell by 7.3 percent, while the mean for the richest fifth rose by 11.8 percent. The adjusted figures show the poorest fifth losing 10.8 percent, the richest gaining 24.1 percent. For families with children (and children are now the poorest age group in society), the average income of the poorest fifth went down by 22 percent and the average of the richest fifth went up by 24.7 percent.

These are huge shifts, and they are due to more than government. The family and wages have both weakened. A fifth of all children now live in female-headed families, twice the figure of the early 1970s. About a third of all such families are poor. These tend to be the ones in which the mother does not work, but even work is no salvation. In a fourth of all poor families with children there is the equivalent of a full-time worker. The earnings do not lift the family above the poverty line.

But government is partly at fault. In the latter 1970s its tax and transfer system — the benefits paid out directly or through the tax code — was cutting the poverty rate about in half from what it would have been had no such benefits existed. By 1987 it was cutting the rate by only about a third, the Green Book shows. The government was acquiescing in a trend that it should have resisted. It acquiesced as well in not raising the minimum wage. In the last eight years the wage has been allowed to lose more than a fourth of its value to inflation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not Just California's Air

For people in the Los Angeles Basin, the best hope for a livable future may lie in recreating a simpler past. Mowing lawns by hand. Starting backyard barbecues with paper and sticks. And above all, driving less in many fewer cars.

That, in essence, is the message of the plan approved recently by regional authorities in Southern California to reduce air pollution by imposing drastic restrictions on thousands of businesses and millions of citizens. This tough, fair plan shows how badly Americans, not just the residents of Smog City, have fouled their nest and how much they must do to clean it up.

The Environmental Protection Agency has just reported that as many as 100 million Americans breathe poisons that often exceed federal health standards. The California plan could well serve as a model, and an inspiration to Washington.

The plan's audacity matches the monumental problems. In 1988 the Los Angeles Basin — an area containing 12 million people, 5.6 million cars, 2 million trucks and a formidable industrial base — violated federal health standards for ozone on 176 days, the worst in the nation. Ozone attacks the lungs and is particularly dangerous to children. Often, on summer days, the basin's ozone count is triple the federal standard.

California would clean its air in three stages over 20 years. The first phase, lasting through 1993, would tighten pollution controls on industry while asking residents to reduce their automobile addiction. Free parking would be eliminated and registration fees sharply raised for families with more than one car. Gasoline lawn mowers and aerosol sprays would be banned, the contents of ordinary paints and solvents altered.

The second five-year phase would involve the conversion of cars and trucks from gasoline to cleaner fuels like methanol. Phase three would ban all gasoline vehicles by 2007. This phase is admittedly speculative, assumes breakthroughs in technology and envisions a widespread switch to cars and trucks powered by electricity.

It is a bold approach deserving national attention. Indeed, acting under court order, the Environmental Protection Agency helped shape the plan and unofficially regards it as a triumph. Perversely, however, the agency may not be able to approve the plan immediately. Under one reading of the 1977 Clean Air Act, the EPA cannot approve a plan that does not meet federal standards in five years. That is absurdly unrealistic for California and many other urban areas. It requires revision when Congress gets around to a badly needed updating of the act.

A much bigger obstacle is the roaring disapproval of industry. For obvious reasons, oil and, to some extent, automobile companies dread even the thought of life without gas-powered engines. They would prefer to tighten existing controls on automobile emissions, though the problem is not emissions per automobile, which California's strict laws have already cut by 90 percent, but the sheer number of cars on the road.

And there are already howls about the plan's cost, which ranges from an official estimate of $2.8 billion a year for the first five years to industry's estimate of $14.8 billion a year, a figure that includes an annual cost per household of $2,200.

The plan would be costly. It also would be intrusive. It would hold the mom-and-pop dry cleaner, which emits hydrocarbons, to the same standards of accountability as the Southern California Edison Company. But that is exactly why the plan deserves applause and widespread attention. If it were not costly, were not intrusive, did not challenge cherished habits and sacred cows, it might create some passing wind — and do nothing about the air.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Final Contribution

Nowhere in the Communist world is the degeneration of Marxism more starkly apparent than in Romania, where all pretense of socialist achievement has been subordinated to the personal dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. The "Great Conductor" and "Well-Loved Guide" has given high posts to his wife, son, brothers and other relatives in what critics deride as "socialism in one family." Normal development has been sacrificed to an obsession with grandiose projects and quick debt repayment; these policies have pauperized one of East Europe's better endowed economies. His plan to redevelop the countryside seems mostly a mask to destroy the cultural identity of large Hungarian and German minorities. The violations of human rights laid to the regime have drawn rebukes even from its allies.

All this might be of little interest outside the Balkans if Romania had not achieved a certain stature over the years. Mr. Ceausescu did this in a classic exercise of small-power diplomatic maneuvering. First on the issue of its economic role in the Soviet bloc and then on major political issues, he took a nationalist stance and reached out to Western Europe, China and the United States to find the space and support for it. A member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania not only failed to join the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Ceausescu openly criticized it. For such outspokenness and courage he became the West's East European favorite. His admirers, unfortunately, tended to overlook his domestic Stalinist style.

Somewhere along the line, Mr. Ceausescu turned from toughness to tyranny, isolating himself. Workers in more than one city rose against him and were crushed. Recently, public protests have come from a group of former top officials. The United States had already revoked, for reasons of human rights, the tariff privileges it extended to Bucharest in the 1970s. It has just joined the West Europeans in moving to intensify criticism of the regime for its deepening rights violations. Romania could perhaps hope to shake off the effects of Mr. Ceausescu's rule, if he now made the one contribution he could still make: getting out of office.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

To Clean the Air in Japan

Although the decline of support for Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet has been continuous since last fall, we never expected to see such a steep drop. According to a nationwide poll March 15 and 16, support for the cabinet dropped 13 percentage points [from a January poll], to 15 percent. No one would be surprised if Mr. Takeshita's cabinet should resign at any time.

Four major reasons given for criticizing the cabinet are the tax reform, Mr. Takeshita's political posture, the collapse of political ethics and the cabinet's economic policies. The nation's hearts have deserted the cabinet, and democracy cannot live far separated from people's hearts.

To remedy such deep-rooted distrust, we think it is indispensable to reconstruct politics from the beginning through a dissolution of the House of Representatives and the holding of general elections.

— Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

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Dreams of '92 Bring Brussels Its Own 'Gucci Gulch'

By Ernest Wittenberg

BRUSSELS — The dream of a Europe without frontiers has inspired, among other things, a lobbying industry second only to Washington's Gucci Gulch, and one that is growing fast.

The end of 1992 is the deadline set by the European Community to dismantle the internal barriers to trade among its 12 member nations. To achieve that goal, the Community's bureaucrats must agree on 279 directives that, when implemented, will topple those barriers. This process has created a feeding frenzy among lobbyists from every industrialized country including, of course, America and Japan.

Over elegant lunches at Comme Chez Soi in Brussels, insiders joke about the role of a 13th country — the multinational companies.

By a purely unofficial count, there are some 2,000 lobbyists representing some 3,000 companies and trade associations. They commute tirelessly among Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg, the European Community's centers. They busily vie for access to the 12,000 bureaucrats, 518 elected members of the European Parliament and 17 commissioners who run the show. And the traffic is heavy: There are petitioners at every government office doing business in nine languages.

Like the member nations — and as constituents of those nations — the multinational companies have access, power and a tremendous motive for bending the deliberations toward their views. They have much to gain or lose, depending on how a single market develops.

The fight of the multinational companies is on all fronts. Individually, they are fighting each other for an upper hand politically and an increased market share. Jointly, they coalesce to battle the government and public-interest groups over what they consider to be too stringent rules and restrictions.

Some companies also need to establish a foothold in the Community by 1992 in order to be considered "internal" to the Community. Internal status will allow companies to share in the single market of 325 million easily accessed customers — from the Hebrides to Crete — that 1992 will bring.

For three weeks of every month, the lobbying action is in Brussels, where hearings on those 279 directives are not official unless the proceedings are translated simultaneously into nine languages.

One week a month, the whole European Community government, with lobbyists in tow, moves to Strasbourg for the meeting of the European Parliament and, it is said, the world's best goose liver pâté.

The battles are titanic and continuous as the EC passes laws on a timetable that would delight a Swiss railroad conductor.

Miss a few days of the fast-paced action, and you can come back to find that your company's product has been eliminated in the early rounds. But presence is not always enough. Even with representatives of the world's major computer chip companies on the scene, disaster struck in February. A ruling zapped all but two manufacturers with non-EC headquarters from stamping chips from their European Community subsidiary plants with the desirable label, "Made in the EC."

Companies are having to do battle with the European consumer and environmental movements, too. For example, Greenpeace, the environmental group, fields a 20-person lobbying office in Brussels.

Environmental groups are using sophisticated lobbying techniques keyed to the needs and feelings of people in these densely populated countries. They champion no-lose issues like a clean Rhine, oil-free beaches and an end to air pollution that has been bad enough to kill trees in the Black Forest. Indeed, the EC ban on American hormone-treated meats was a victory for a managed grassroots outcry from all 12 countries, something no kaiser, emperor or dictator has ever managed to pull off.

Despite all the jokes about the lobbyists, the astute politicians running the European Community are well aware that there is something crucial at stake. Without the 13th country to provide the jobs that will keep the trade pact glued together, the new Europe would resemble a united nations of shopkeepers.

The writer is vice chairman of E. Bruce Harrison Company, a Washington consulting firm. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Will This East-Bloc Spring End in Winter Desolation?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Soviet Union goes to the polls this weekend. The customary phrase rings oddly when the Soviet Union is its subject. The Soviet Union has never gone to the polls, except as an exercise in the manipulated endorsement of its oligarchs. Now the Soviet people not only are voting but are experiencing turbulent election rallies, unlicensed demonstrations, cries of fraud against popular candidates, demands for a multiparty political system.

It is another world. But Soviet-bloc Europe is a new world today, which must be called pre-revolutionary in quality, pace and potentiality. Pre-revolutionary? Pre-counterrevolutionary, perhaps? Pre-reactionary? Pre-repressive? But repression may no longer be a workable option, after all that has now happened.

The mood is close to that of 1848. In 1848, demands in monarchical Europe for liberal, parliamentary reforms converged with great popular unrest among a new urban industrial proletariat. Individual incidents of police repression in Paris, Vienna and Berlin during February and March of 1848 converted unrest and protest into uprisings. After that it went quickly: risings in Poland, Italy, Switzerland. There was little will to resist.

Metternich, the diplomat chiefly responsible for the reactionary Holy Alliance, fled Vienna. The pope hastily proclaimed reforms in the Papal States. France's Louis Philippe abdicated — "to moral forces," he said. The king of Württemberg said, "I cannot mount a charger to fight ideas."

It was "the springtime of nations." Yet in the end the reformers lost. The story is essentially one of division among reformers, and of national demands by Italians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Romanians (does the list look familiar?) irreconcilable with attempts to liberalize the centralized Hapsburg system and to create a new, liberal and parliamentary Germany.

I cite the analogy of 1848 because most people in the West still do not appreciate how far things have already gone in Eastern Europe, and at the same time do not recognize how complicated and various the possibilities before us really are.

Suppose there is a powerful nationalist reaction in the Soviet Union to the prospect of the bloc's disintegration and the threat of dismemberment of the Soviet Union itself. Suppose Mikhail Gorbachev is toppled. It still is not over. Things have gone too far.

As any Marxist should appreciate, Mr. Gorbachev articulates a powerful social transition in the Soviet Union. He leads an emergent class, a modernizing technocratic and managerial intelligentsia that has burst the shell of the old system.

It is impossible to go back to what the Soviet Union was before Mr. Gorbachev. That does not, however, mean that there may not be an attempt to divert or reverse the course of reform. The result of any such attempt is strictly unforeseeable.

Moreover, change in the rest of the Soviet bloc now will not be halted by word from Moscow — or even, if it should come to that, by military intervention. It is impossible to know what an attempt to repeat the Czechoslovak invasion of 1968 would produce today. It could easily produce the total opposite of what its instigators intended.

Things simply have gone too far in Eastern Europe. It is scarcely exaggeration to say that no one is left in the Communist parties and governments of Eastern Europe, East Germany excluded, who believes in the system. If people defend it, it is to defend their personal power. In Eastern Europe, in a large sense, the system is finished. The problem simply is how to liquidate it without an explosion.

A powerful nationalism has been awakened, a vital and unpredictable factor. Not just in the Soviet Union, but in Hungary, Poland and Romania, events are driven by nationalisms thwarted for 40 or more years. Yugoslavia is on the brink of coming apart from nationalism, which again is proving an enemy of liberal reform.

We are seeing the beginning of the dismantlement of Soviet communism as it has existed for 80 years and of the Soviet East European system. But we must understand that, as in 1848, what begins as springtime may end in winter desolation. "I am that which was," Metternich said as he left Vienna. So he was, but what followed in Austria was the dissolution of the constitutional assembly that reform had created and the restoration of absolutism, perpetuating a system in decline, one that eventually collapsed in a world war provoked by Austria's unresolved internal conflict.

That is a serious warning. One rejoices at what now is happening, but it is all too easy to be complacent about the course of events. No law of politics or history says that reform has to end well or peacefully. We witness an end to "that which was," but it is also the beginning of something new, which will be.

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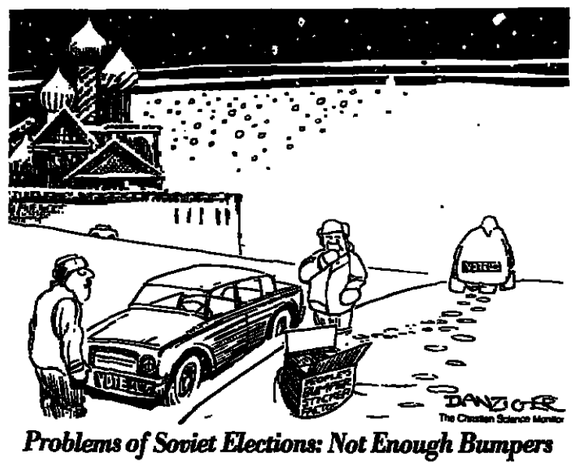

Problems of Soviet Elections: Not Enough Bumpers

We Can Now Answer Plato's Question

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — In 1928, excited by a recent discovery regarding the electron, the physicist Max Born declared, somewhat prematurely, that "physics, as we know it, will be over in six months." It has occurred to me, excited as I am about the election campaign in the Soviet Union, that it may not be premature to say that political philosophy is over. Finished. Solved.

The perennial question that has preoccupied every political philosopher since Plato — what is the best form of governance? — has been answered. After a few millennia of trying every form of political system, we close this millennium with the sure knowledge that in liberal, pluralist capitalist democracy we have found what we have been looking for.

And not just we. This decade has seen the rest of the world register its agreement that to be modern — to be advanced and humane — is to embrace such Western political values as pluralism, democracy and free markets. The verdict is in from South Korea, Chile, the Philippines, much of Africa, Poland, Hungary, China. And now, *mirabile dictu*, the Soviet Union.

"The majority of developing countries," declares a leading Soviet Foreign Ministry official, "suffer not so much from capitalism as from lack of it." The Kremlin's ideology chief then declares that the Soviet Union needs to introduce three elements into its political life: democratization, pluralism and the rule of law. And now Boris Yeltsin, as if to give these pronouncements life, is raising hell in his race for the new Congress of People's Deputies.

Of course, outside the West the practice of democracy is rare. But the triumph of the Western political idea is complete. Its rivals have been routed. Fascism was put to the sword 40 years ago. Communism was put to the test and has now expired, at 70, of massive complications. What models are left? Islamic fundamentalism? African socialism? Nasserism? The gig is up. The Western idea of governance has prevailed.

Yes, a few holdouts remain, mostly some Western eccentrics holed up in academia and the church, Marxism's last two sanctuaries. And yes, some details remain to be worked out: questions of presidential vs. parliamentary systems, proportional representation vs. constituency electoral systems. Someone has to figure out how mixed the economy should be and how to limit campaign contributions. But the basic question is answered.

The end of ideology began when Western Communists, intellectuals and other adolescents gave up their Marxist illusions in response to the successive Soviet betrayals of 1939, 1956, 1968 and, in recent years, to Solzhenitsyn, Afghanistan and Poland. The next stage occurred when the newly decolonized states of the Third World, after initially identifying socialism as both their natural ally and their destiny, had second thoughts.

Then China renounced in all but name its Marxist and Maoist pretensions. That was communism's Reformation. Now the dénouement: In Moscow, the Communist Vatican is losing its faith. I asked Natan Sharansky, whose specialty is understanding the Soviet mind (it kept him alive for nine years in the gulag), what Mikhail Gorbachev still believes of Marxism-Leninism. "He believes that socialism stands for a certain dignity among men," said Mr. Sharansky. "Beyond that, nothing."

Admittedly, it is easy to write triumphantly of Western democracy in this historical lull, when the economy is growing, unemployment is low, social unrest is rare and the world is at peace. What about the next crisis?

Well, what about it. In the Depression, people could flee to communism or fascism or some alternative messianism. Assume a coming economic crisis. It will produce reformers and various stripes of "populist." But all within the democratic framework. There is no credible alternative.

This is not to say that liberal democracy is the system for every stage of history. But for modern technological states, and emerging ones as well, there is no better system. Perhaps in the next century, when technology has completely transformed society and perhaps our own biology, a new system will present itself. But I don't expect to live to see it.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Only PLO Deeds Will Finally Persuade

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — It is said by some Palestinians that if Yasser Arafat is to establish a Palestinian state, he must speak in three languages — Arabic, English and Hebrew.

First he has to sustain his lyrical command of Arabic; only thus can he remain chairman of the PLO, a deeply fractionalized group including middle-class democrats and terrorists. But while his Arabic is good enough to bind Palestinians in hope, it cannot reclaim control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

To this end Mr. Arafat improved his English. Only that way could the PLO achieve the political pressure on Washington to accomplish what terrorism could not. In December he finally came close enough to pronouncing the magic English words — renunciation of terrorism and acceptance of Israel — to open a direct dialogue with the United States.

But Palestinians familiar with American politics know that no U.S. government will force Israel to talk directly with the PLO, let alone insist that Israel accept a Palestinian state. To attain that goal, Mr. Arafat has to learn Hebrew. Only by saying things that Israelis find comforting can he alter the political balance in Israel. Only then can he make negotiations look more attractive than armed struggle.

As matters stand, the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will do nothing more than talk to local Palestinians about elements of autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Shamir will not be moved by Secretary of State James Baker's suggestion about direct talks between Israel and the PLO. They know that the U.S. Congress will not apply extra pressure by reducing Israel's aid. They hope that the PLO will do something stupid or violent, as it has before.

Nor will Mr. Shamir and his allies be persuaded to soften their stance by Israel's own intelligence reports. One such report, just disclosed, makes three points: The Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories cannot soon be ended; a political settlement can be made only with the PLO and not with local Palestinians, as desired by Mr. Shamir; the PLO has become more moderate and may well be ready for a peaceful settlement.

Many Israelis find these judgments difficult to credit. Last week they heard Egyptians cheering as Egypt reclaimed the Taba resort from Israel: "Today Taba, tomorrow Palestine." And while Mr. Arafat talks in English of peace, he and his cohorts threaten in Arabic to destroy Israel.

Words alone will not overcome these concerns. The only way to persuade Mr. Shamir that the PLO has changed is for it to persuade a majority of Israelis by deeds.

Mr. Baker has proposed doing this through the universal language of action, in the form of confidence-building measures. These include both sides ceasing military operations involving southern Lebanon and the Palestinians selectively suspending street demonstrations, followed by corresponding suspension of Israeli military patrols. Mr. Baker proposes that the two sides then begin discussions on a final settlement.

Does this leave the next steps — and the burden of patience — on the PLO? Without question. But the burden rests there already, as is recognized by the Palestinians who preach the need for three languages.

The New York Times.

A trilingual Arafat could help at times. But the language of action is understood by all.

They Fight The Silence That Kills

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Peggy Say lives in a pleasant house in Cadiz, Kentucky, and anguishes every day of her life for her brother. For four years he has been chained to a wall in a basement in Beirut.

Dora Kazachkova lives in one room in a communal apartment in Leningrad, and every day of her life is heavy with worry about her son.

For 13 years he has been a political prisoner in the Soviet Union. Now he is in a prison camp in the Ural Mountains. No mail is going through. His mother fears that means he is alone and cold in a punishment cell.

The two women do not even know each other's names. But they have something in common beyond sorrow for beloved captives. They are fighters and will neither rest nor be quiet.

It is hard to be a fighter for prisoners held by Moslem fanatics or the Soviet prison system. So many friends and advisers tell you to be silent lest the prisoner suffer more and longer.

The stories of the two women are sufficient in themselves. But the same conflict confronts governments and private citizens throughout the West.

Should we try to free our hostages only through "quiet diplomacy"? Or should we also try to exert pressure through public protest, political action and warnings of retaliation — if we can muster the strength to mean them?

Mrs. Say and Mrs. Kazachkova are fighting as publicly as they can. They know remembrance is what prisoners want more than anything but freedom. They believe that for their prisoners, being remembered is the essence of life, and that without it their agony will continue and could end in death.

Mrs. Say fights for Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief kidnapped in Beirut by a Moslem terrorist band, which is inspired and armed by Iran and operates in Syrian-patrolled Lebanese territory.

Mrs. Say puts her own life into her fight. She sets forth from Kentucky to the Middle East to plead for her brother. She gives speeches, holds press conferences, argues in public and private with U.S. officials.

She just cannot believe a government as rich and powerful as the U.S. government can do nothing about the American hostages but shuffle its feet in embarrassment.

Mrs. Kazachkova is 77. Her son, Mikhail Petrovich Kazachkov, a physicist, was imprisoned in 1975 after talking with U.S. consular officials about leaving the Soviet Union. She cannot travel or appear on television, but she keeps fighting officialdom, battling for her son as best she can.

I have never met Mrs. Kazachkova or her son, but one day late last year I heard his voice. I was allowed to visit Perm 35, the prison camp where he was held. No foreigner had been permitted before, and the word got around the prison days in advance.

When I was walking between barracks, a window above was flung open. Somebody managed to cry out "We must see you," before the window was slammed down. It came from a hospital ward where six men had been locked away from the visitors. The Soviet commandant knew who it was without looking up: "Kazachkov."

Before we left the camp, we read to the Soviet officers the names of all the prisoners with whom we had been allowed to talk and those who had tried to approach us but were kept away — including Mr. Kazachkov. We asked for assurances that no penalties would be imposed on them. We were given promises: no reprisals.

Now here is a detailed message to me from Mrs. Kazachkova. She says that after the visit reprisals were taken. She says food is worse than ever. She says her son is ill, that she fears he is on a hunger strike and in a punishment cell, because their letters to each other are suddenly being confiscated.

Requests for investigation have been sent to Soviet officials by Helsinki Watch of New York and by American scientists who feel professional kinship with Mr. Kazachkov.

No reply yet. Two letters sent by the American scientists, to Mr. Kazachkov and to the Soviet commandant, correctly addressed to the camp, have been returned marked "Unknown."

This column is another request, specifically to Ivan Rakhmanin, the Soviet procurator who accompanied me to the prison, and to Moscow News, whose editor staunchly insisted that the promise of my visit to the camp be fulfilled.

Please find out if the no-reprisal pledge is being carried out in good faith for all the prisoners who spoke, including the man in the window.

In any case, Dora Kazachkova, like Peggy Say, will keep fighting.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Music Hall Plans

NEW YORK — At a joint meeting of the directors of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies held at the residence of Andrew Carnegie last evening [March 24], a plan to erect a grand music hall at the south east corner of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue was adopted. Among the incorporators named are Andrew Carnegie, Morris Reno and Walter Damrosch. The Music Hall Company is the official title. Mr. Carnegie has guaranteed the bulk of the required money.

1914: Madame Tells All

PARIS — Mme. Caillaux has told her own story of how she shot M. Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," and how she passed her day previous to the crime. She said that at eleven o'clock on the morning of the crime, she received her masseuse. "I then joined my husband," continued Mme. Caillaux, "at the Ministry of Finance. He became very angry when he learned that no judicial action could be taken to stop the campaign waged against him by M. Calmette in the 'Figaro.' He concluded with the words: 'There is only one way — that is to smash his face.' I then realized that my husband contemplated a serious act of violence against him." She came to the conclusion that an effort ought to be made to prevent M. Calmette from publishing letters concerning her, and decided to try to negotiate with the 'Figaro.' "I walked into M. Calmette's office. I was face to face with my husband's mortal enemy. I lost my head and fired mechanically without aiming ... I merely wanted to give him a warning."

1939: A Vote for Douglas

WASHINGTON — The appointment of William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to the Supreme Court bench was unanimously approved today [March 24] by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

TABAC ORIGINAL
MEN'S TOILETRIES

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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THE INDIVIDUAL FRAGRANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

Inflation and Rate Fears Worry the U.S. Markets

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three interconnected riddles are worrying U.S. businesses and financial markets: How serious is the inflationary threat? How high will interest rates go? And will rising interest rates produce a recession before by early next year?

Concerns about inflation were intensified at the start of the week by a report the previous Friday that the producer price index had risen one percentage point in February, after the same increase in January.

If that pace were to continue all year, the American economy would be back to double-digit inflation. The markets reeled at the thought.

Fears were quickly calmed by the subsequent report that the consumer price index had risen by just four-tenths of 1 percent in February, slightly less than the market had expected.

The most probable figure for the rise in consumer prices for 1989 appears to be 5 percent.

So the markets again firmed up. Billions of dollars ride these days on decimal-point changes in seasonally adjusted sample surveys of price data.

But Thursday, the stock market stumbled again, with the Dow losing 20.17 points. The decline was attributed to concerns about corporate earnings.

How strong is the underlying inflationary trend? With the economy close to full employment and full capacity use and with a good deal of pressure still coming from the budget deficit, the answer is fairly strong and rising.

Unit labor costs are moving upward at an annual rate of nearly 5 percent.

And 5 percent still looks like the most probable figure for the rise in consumer prices for 1989, although some economists say a 6 percent rate is possible.

Even a 5 percent rise represents acceleration from recent years; consumer prices rose by 1.9 percent in 1986, 3.7 percent in 1987 and 4.1 percent in 1988.

THE CURRENT inflationary trend is being ratcheted by higher oil and food prices. The global trend in inflation is putting extra pressure on the United States. A weakening of the dollar, which appeared evident this week, would aggravate the American inflationary trend.

Highly sensitive to these risks, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, continues to "lean against the wind" of inflation, to use the phrase of a former Fed chairman, William McChesney Martin.

But such metaphors or exact statements of policy rarely fall from the lips of the hypercautious Mr. Greenspan.

In recent testimony before a congressional committee, he said inflation pressures, which were troubling the markets, reflected "forces that have been evolving all along."

But he contended that the current situation was different from that which confronted the United States in the late 1970s — and it presumably is less extreme.

When asked whether he foresaw a prime rate in the high teens

See PRICES, Page 10

Markets Closed

Markets worldwide were either closed or operating on curtailed trading hours Friday for observance of holidays. U.S. and some Asian markets will reopen Monday, but European markets will remain closed. Full IHT market listings will return in the paper of Wednesday, March 29.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — March 24

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam					Closed				
Brussels(a)					Closed				
Frankfurt					Closed				
London (b)					Closed				
Milan	1,377.55	2,342.00	734.29	217.24	—	651.58	35.084	845.55	10.48
New York(c)					Closed				
Paris					Closed				
Tokyo	131.45	226.25	70.16	20.74	0.959	62.20	3.3533	80.79	—
Zurich					Closed				
1 ECU	1.1722	0.6475	2.0829	7.0483	1,531.35	2.3493	43.6147	1.807	146.05
1 SDR					Not Quoted				

Closings in Tokyo, fixings in other centers.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values — March 23

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	15.25	Fin. markka	4.205	Mex. peso*	2374.00	S. Afr. rand	2.55
Austral. $	1.2086	Greek drac.	157.50	N. Zealand $	1.6236	Soviet ruble*	0.6253
Austr. schil.	13.12	Hong Kong $	7.7803	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	116.00
Belg. fin. fr.	39.18	Indian rupee	15.5243	Norw. krone	6.774	Swed. krona	6.367
Brazil cruz.	0.99	Indo. rupiah	1752.00	Phil. peso	21.3745	Taiwan $	27.33
Canadian $	1.1876	Irish £	0.6983	Port. escudo	153.30	Thai baht*	25.40
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.789	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1964.00
Danish krone	7.271	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2897	Sing. $	1.941	UAE dirham*	3.6726
Egypt. pound	2.301	Malay. ring.*	2.75	S. Kor. won	670.80	Venez. boliv.	36.10

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates — March 23

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7215	1.7179	1.7150	Canadian dollar	1.1892	1.1908	1.1928
Japanese yen	130.08	129.41	128.84	Swiss franc	1.6110	1.6046	1.5987
Deutsche mark	1.8580	1.8523	1.8466				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Goskank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — March 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	10-10⅛	5⅞-6	5½-5⅝	12 11/16-12 13/16	8½-8⅝	4⅞-5	8 ⅝-8 ¾	8 ¾
2 months	10⅛-10¼	6 1/16-6 3/16	5 ¾-5 ⅞	12 ¾-12 ⅞	8⅝-8¾	4 15/16-4 1/16	8 ⅞-8 ⅞	8⅞
3 months	10¼-10⅜	6⅛-6¼	5 ¾-5 ⅞	12 ¾-12 ⅞	8⅞-9	4 ¾-4 ⅞	8 ¾-8 ⅞	8⅞
6 months	10⅜-10½	6⅜-6½	5⅞-6	12 ¾-12 ⅞	9-9⅛	4 ⅞-4 ⅞	9-9⅛	9 ⅛
1 year	11-11⅛	6 ¾-6 ⅞	5 ¾-6 ⅛	12 ¾-12 ⅞	9⅛-9¼	5-5⅛	9⅛-9¼	9 ¼

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Mar. 24

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	11½	11½
Federal funds	Clsd.	9 15/16
Com paper 90-179 days	—	9.24
3-month Treasury bills	—	9.02
6-month Treasury bills	—	9.08
2-month CD's	—	9.45
3-month CD's	—	9.50
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	4 3/32	4 1/16
2-month interbank	4⅝	4 23/32
3-month interbank	4¾	4¾
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	Clsd.	4½
1-month interbank	—	6.00
3-month interbank	—	6.25
6-month interbank	—	6.70
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	Clsd.	12½
3-month interbank	—	13.00
6-month interbank	—	13.00
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8 9/16	8⅝
1-month interbank	8½	8 9/16
3-month interbank	8¾	8⅝
6-month interbank	9.00	9 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais

Asian Dollar Deposits — March 23

1 month	10 1/16 - 10 3/16
2 months	10 3/16 - 10 5/16
3 months	10 5/16 - 10 7/16
6 months	10⅝ - 10¾
1 year	11 1/16 - 11 3/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — March 23

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.83
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.848
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

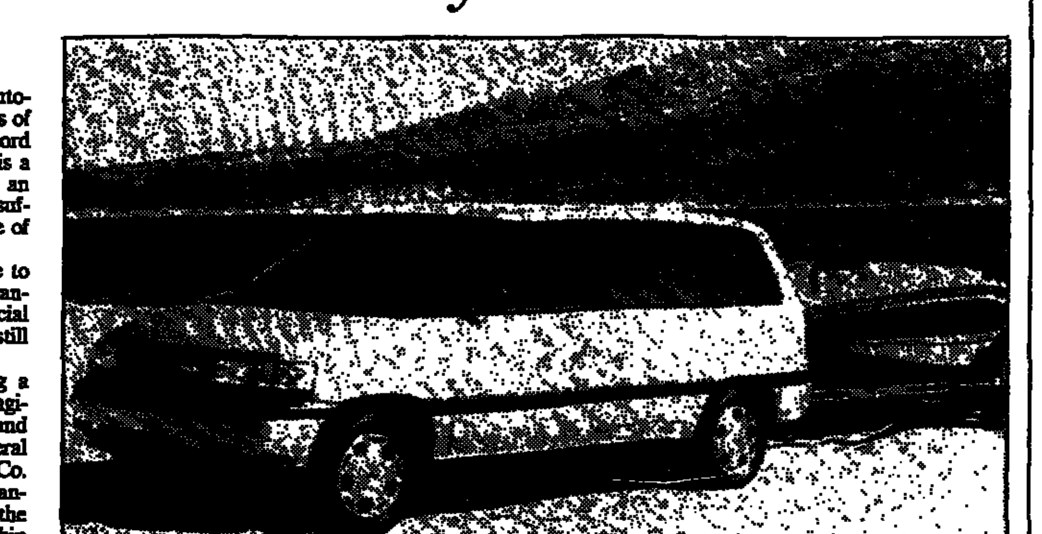
March 23

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	393.95	395.65	+ 2.50
Luxembourg	395.80	—	+ 2.05
Paris (12.5 kilo)	397.07	396.48	+ 2.73
Zurich	395.25	395.75	+ 2.40
London	396.80	394.90	+ 1.55
New York	—	392.25	— 1.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Cars: Detroit Gains but Tokyo Still Sets the Pace

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service



The New York Times
The new Mazda MPV minivan. The Big Three U.S. automakers have scored their largest gains in areas — such as the minivan market — where there has been little or no Japanese competition.

DETROIT — American automakers have rung up six years of strong profits, including a record $11.2 billion for 1988. That is a remarkable performance for an industry that not long ago suffered severe losses in the face of competition from abroad.

But it would be premature to conclude that Detroit has vanquished its rivals: in many crucial areas, Japanese car makers still set the pace.

There is agreement among a wide array of automotive engineers, marketing specialists and business consultants that General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. have managed to diminish drastically the defects and poor workmanship that did much to send customers to the Japanese.

But so far, the American companies have been unable to match their Japanese counterparts in the design, engineering and marketing of cars and trucks.

"We're clawing back," said Robert Lutz, president of Chrysler's automotive division. "I have a lot of hope for the U.S. auto business and more for Chrysler. I don't think the Japanese are 10 feet tall and perfect."

One reason for the continuing American lag is that Japanese companies also continue to improve. Indeed, U.S. car executives grudgingly acknowledge the Japanese industry's superiority in many areas but maintain they are close to drawing even.

It is a sign of Japan's achievements that Detroit has been forging alliances with Japanese competitors.

Chrysler is building a car in Bloomington, Illinois, with the help of Mitsubishi Motors Corp.; Ford and Nissan Motor Co. recently agreed to build a minivan together near Cleveland, and GM and Suzuki Motor Co. have a joint venture in Ingersoll, Ontario, to built light utility vehicles.

If these ventures proliferate and work to the domestic companies' favor, they may ultimately make the gap with the Japanese less relevant.

Yet Japanese automakers have scored impressive managerial and technological feats on their own, allowing them to hold a sizable chunk of the U.S. market despite a strengthening Japanese yen that has raised the prices of their cars.

In many cases, the changes in relative prices are striking.

Ford, for example, was charging $7,960 for its best-selling Escort in September 1985, a price roughly comparable to the Nissan Sentra SE, which sold for $8,199. Today, the Escort costs $9,167, an increase of 15.2 percent; the Sentra is $11,784, a rise of 43.7 percent.

Yet the Japanese industry's share of the American market, including Japanese models built in the United States, has increased to about 24.1 percent from 20.2 percent in 1986.

Since 1981, American companies have lost only a small share of the domestic market, while the Japanese have gained market share at the expense of European automakers. One reason is that Japan has been sending more luxurious and expensive cars to the United States, encroaching on a European stronghold.

The Japanese have raised their share even while selling cars to Americans under voluntary export restraints established by the Japanese government eight years

See CARS, Page 10

Brady's Debt Plan May Have Raised False Hopes

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After an initial burst of enthusiasm over the plan by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady of the United States for Third World debt reduction, financial leaders in Europe and at international lending institutions say privately that the proposal may have raised false expectations among debtor nations and it could backfire.

"They are expecting miracles in Latin America, but where is the money coming from?" asked an influential European government official. He spoke Thursday after a private meeting in Paris among lending agencies and European and Latin American finance officials and central bankers called by Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France.

Unless Mr. Brady "quickly supplies the details, the hopes he triggered will expire," the European official said.

The plan, announced by Mr. Brady two weeks ago, calls for reducing the amount of debt and interest owed by 39 countries to commercial banks by 20 percent over a three-year period, primarily by tapping the resources of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

A senior policy-making official at the World Bank, asked in Washington about the institution's role in Mr. Brady's plan, said, "I don't know precisely what it is. We all need to move quickly to define more exactly what it is we are supposed to do."

While "the IMF and the Bank can make a significant contribution to debt reduction, we cannot by ourselves be expected to provide the main burden of additional financing," he said. He called on Mr. Brady to outline how much money he thought the two institutions were to provide for debt reduction and what instruments were to be used.

He also contended that the United States "must take some further steps to define more

There is concern that Third World countries will stop their debt-service payments if Mr. Brady does not quickly supply details of his proposal.

clearly what kind of regulatory environment will provide an incentive for the banks to agree on a voluntary debt-reduction scheme."

The concern expressed at the Paris meeting was that if Mr. Brady does not get his act together quickly, "the debtor countries will stop paying," the official said. Early evidence that debtors will pressure the United States to make good on the plan for debt reduction came this week from Venezuela, which said it may take unilateral steps to slice its debt as much as 50 percent by June.

European skeptics worry that under Mr. Brady's plan, debtor countries will go to banks to negotiate debt reduction, while the IMF and Bank will be expected to pay the bills.

"What is needed is IMF and/or World Bank co-ordination, and that does not seem to be present in the Brady plan," said one central bank official.

These developing concerns about the plan will be raised officially in Washington at the end of next week, when world financial leaders gather for a series of conferences, including a meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, and the spring meeting of policy boards at the IMF and World Bank.

One skeptic said this week that unless Mr. Brady quickly identified the source of large funds for his program, his plan was likely to work only for Mexico and possibly for Venezuela. The managing director of the IMF, Michel Camdessus, was reported last week to have said that unless his agency's resources were to be doubled, the fund would find it difficult to support debt reduction after implementing an emergency program for Mexico.

Although America's major partners welcome the shift in emphasis to debt reduction from total reliance on new loans, they worry that Mr. Brady "has not put enough flesh on the bones."

The Paris meeting called by Mr. Bérégovoy this week was designed to demonstrate the French government's continuing interest in helping shape a solution to the Third World debt problem, according to an official. The meeting was attended by representatives of the IMF and the World Bank, by European central bankers and finance officials, and by most of the Latin American finance ministers.

Airbus Jet Sales Help France Cut Trade Gap

Reuters

PARIS — Sales of Airbus jetliners helped France narrow its trade deficit sharply in February, the government said in a report Friday that bolstered the franc in quiet pre-Easter trading.

The customs office said the gap on external trade fell to a seasonally adjusted 500 million francs ($79.2 million) from a 2.6 billion deficit in January.

Economists said the news should give heart to securities markets and the franc, but was not yet a sign of a significantly improving trend overall.

Christoper Potts, an economist at Banque Indosuez, said the report was "good news," but added that the indicator was "very erratic."

"The figures should be worse over the next couple of months," Mr. Potts added.

Philippe Sigogne, economist with the OFCE economic research institute, said, "We don't see this as a trend yet."

Economists had predicted a gap of 4 billion or 5 billion francs, perhaps close to the 5.2 billion franc gap last February.

"The figure was a big surprise to everybody," a trader with a leading French bank said. This could allow Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy to lower interest rates, once the international environment permitted, he said.

Bookings for eight Airbus airliners, manufactured by a four-nation consortium at Toulouse in southern France, boosted February trade performance considerably. Airbus income more than doubled compared with January, to 2.8 billion francs.

Energy costs, which economists had expected to increase, were virtually unchanged, at 5.7 billion francs. Mr. Potts said warmer-than-usual weather in February had cut energy spending, but he added that it would climb in the coming months to reflect rising prices for crude oil.

"The energy bill will deteriorate by at least a billion over the next two months," he predicted.

Sales of foodstuffs improved, while the gap on manufactured goods, usually France's weak point, was 3.6 billion francs, more than a third narrower than in January.

Mr. Sigogne said it was too early to revise OFCE's overall prediction that France's trade deficit this year would worsen sharply from last year's 33 billion francs.

A senior dealer for a British bank also cautioned against reading too much into the February trade figures. "I don't think we can multiply 500 million by 12 and say the deficit is going to be 6 billion," he stated.

But the data should allay fears that strong consumer and investment demand, coupled with slowing economies among major French trading partners, such as West Germany and Britain, would hit the French external trade balance hard.

"There are people who have been very worried about the trend," said Mr. Potts. "This will calm them down. This will give further comfort for the franc and it should firm a bit more."

Currency dealers in Paris said the trade report pushed the franc up against a basket of European Monetary System currencies. The franc ended at 16 percent below its maximum allowed divergence against the European currency unit, stronger than its close of 19 percent below the allowed divergence on Thursday and continuing a recent climb. It closed last Friday at 28 percent below the allowed divergence.

In very thin Paris trading ahead of the Easter weekend, the Deutsche mark ended unchanged at 3.3385 francs. The dollar, however, rose to 6.3370 francs from 6.3365 on Thursday.

Tokyo was the only major currency market fully open Friday, but trading was thin.

The dollar fell to 131.27 yen from 131.33 yen at Thursday's New York close, and it dropped to 1.8725 DM from 1.8733 DM.

Benettons Set Purchase Of Nordica

By Sara Gay Forden
Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — Edizione Holding, the financial holding company of the Benetton family, has signed an agreement to purchase Nordica, the world's leading manufacturer of alpine ski boots, in its first major step toward diversification.

"This is our first major industrial operation coming from the decision to diversify," said Marino Verengo, a Benetton spokesman, of the deal signed Thursday. "The Benetton family is also actively researching other companies with a strong international presence."

Although he declined Friday to specify the purchase price, industry analysts estimated that the figure was near the level of Nordica's consolidated sales in 1988 of 250 billion lire ($182.0 million).

Edizione bought 100 percent of Nordica from the Vaccari family, Reuters reported. Giovanni B. Vaccari, who joined Nordica in 1972 as general partner, was largely responsible for raising the status of the company to a world leader in boot production.

Edizione, which is completely controlled by the Benetton family,

See NORDICA, Page 10

Abboud Said to Ready MCorp Bid

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

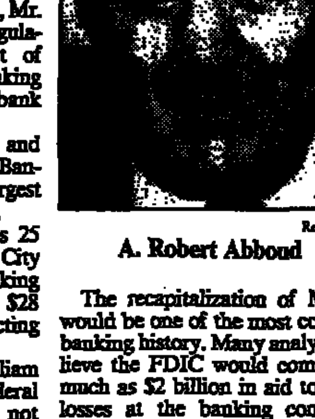
DALLAS — Less than a year after entering the morass of Texas financial institutions, A. Robert Abboud is apparently bidding to create the largest banking company in the state.

Working with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., Mr. Abboud is negotiating with regulators to acquire all or part of MCorp, the second-largest banking organization in Texas, rival bank executives said.

Mr. Abboud is chairman and chief executive of First City Bancorp. of Texas, the fourth-largest banking company in the state.

A combination of MCorp's 25 bank subsidiaries and First City would create the largest banking network in Texas, with about $28 billion in assets, after subtracting MCorp's bad loans.

Mr. Abboud and L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., did not respond to requests for comment. A First City spokesman, James E. Day, said he could not confirm or deny the reports.



Reuter-UPI
A. Robert Abboud

The recapitalization of MCorp would be one of the most costly in banking history. Many analysts believe the FDIC would commit as much as $2 billion in aid to cover losses at the banking company, with private investors asked to pledge $900 million in new capital.

MCorp reported earlier this month that its subsidiary banks had lost $903 million last year. Many analysts expect the loss will rise sharply when the results of an examination of MCorp's loan portfolio are released on March 30.

Seven of MCorp's banking subsidiaries reported negative capital at the end of December. Analysts said a tough review by examiners would increase the total and thereby expand the portion of MCorp's network that regulators could sell to private investors.

For any bidder, raising $900 million to acquire MCorp would be daunting. A year ago, Mr. Abboud and a group of investors acquired First City for $500 million, but not without a protracted struggle to secure the money. The FDIC contributed $970 million.

First City, with $12.2 billion in assets, has posted rising profits and loan volume since Mr. Abboud gained control.

Last month, Mr. Seidman extended the deadline for offers for MCorp to April 3, which some analysts read as a sign that he had rejected bids that were already on the table.

U.S. Eases Export Controls on Computers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Responding to pressures from U.S. exporters, the Commerce Department has announced action to reduce controls and simplify licensing procedures on computers and medical equipment bound for the Soviet Union.

The changes relax procedures on shipment of products like advanced personal computers, although not the most powerful ones, and computer-driven blood analyzers.

The effort is part of a general streamlining of export controls undertaken by both the Reagan and Bush administrations.

The moves follow complaints from U.S. businesses that the United States was hurting itself economically through restrictions on East-West trade that are generally tougher than those of its allies.

Last year's Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act mandated some of the changes, including the exemption of medical equipment from the export controls, provided they meet certain criteria.

In response to the more relaxed political atmosphere between East and West, there have been broader efforts to streamline export-control lists, led by the 16-nation Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, known as COCOM. The agency, based in Paris, oversees efforts to keep strategic technology from the Soviet-bloc nations.

The new U.S. moves are in line with COCOM efforts to focus restraints on higher-technology products and ease export restraints at the lower end of the spectrum.

The moves were seen by both government and business officials as a step toward greater uniformity of export controls within COCOM, which includes Japan and all members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Iceland.

Since most COCOM members are also members of the 12-nation European Community, uniformity is important in terms of the community's efforts to meld a single market of 320 million people, without internal trade barriers, after 1992.

"Anything that works towards improving the licensing system is a step forward, particularly in the context of 1992," said William A. Maxwell, vice president of the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.

U.S. Income Climbs 1% In February

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. personal income increased a strong 1 percent in February while spending rose at half that pace as Americans diverted more of their earnings into savings, the government reported Friday.

The Commerce Department said income rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $4.32 trillion last month, following a revised gain of 1.7 percent in January.

Consumer spending, meanwhile, rose 0.5 percent, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $3.38 trillion in February, after increasing a revised 0.4 percent in January.

Most of the gain in personal consumption expenditures, which include virtually all consumer spending except interest payments on debt, came in increased outlays for services. Analysts said that was partly a reflection of an upturn in heating bills last month after mild weather in January.

Spending on services rose 1 percent last month, while purchases of nondurable goods edged up 0.1 percent. Spending on durable goods, items meant to last at least three years, declined 0.3 percent, held back in part by slow car sales.

The changes in income and spending last month bolstered the personal savings rate — savings as a percentage of after-tax income — to 5.9 percent from 5.4 percent in January. The February rate matched the savings level in April 1986 and has not been surpassed since May 1985, when the rate was 6.4 percent.

The February rise in personal income included a large increase in farm subsidy payments. Excluding that effect, income rose 0.7 percent last month.

Disposable, or after-tax, income increased 1.1 percent in February after a 1.7 percent advance in January.

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AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES
CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de PARIBAS-RENTE, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,
le Jeudi 13 avril 1989 à 11 heures
et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant :
1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1988.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
5. Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1988.
6. Renouveler le mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
7. Divers.
La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 4 avril 1989.
Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 7 avril 1989, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la société, soit, aux guichets des établissements suivants où des formules de procuration sont disponibles :
- en Belgique : Banque Paribas Belgique S.A., World Trade Center, Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162, 1210 Bruxelles
- au Luxembourg : Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg; Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A., Boulevard Emmanuel Servais 2, Luxembourg
Les propriétaires d'actions nominatives doivent dans le même délai, c'est-à-dire pour le 7 avril 1989, informer par écrit (lettre ou procuration) le Conseil d'Administration, de leur intention d'assister à l'assemblée.
Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J.Pierson
Directeur

Daiwa Establishes Link With Crédit Agricole

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Daiwa Securities Co. of Japan and Crédit Agricole of France have agreed to work together to promote mergers and acquisitions in France, an official of the bank said.

An agreement to exchange information will be signed next week between Daiwa, one of Japan's four top securities firms, and the Union d'Etudes et d'Investissements, Crédit Agricole's merchant banking arm, the official said.

The accord was seen as a part of a drive by Japanese industrialists and financiers to increase investment in Europe before the European Community molds a unified market after 1992.

The Crédit Agricole official said his bank's agreement with Daiwa was aimed at promoting merger and acquisition operations and that cooperation could be expanded depending on initial results.

The move is in line with Daiwa's aim to form a network for merger and acquisition business in the European Community.

Daiwa Europe agreed earlier this month on a link in the mergers and acquisitions field with the Italian holding company IFIL S.p.A.

Daiwa's planned mergers and acquisition company in London is expected to play a central role in the network, the official said. Final details of the new company have not been decided.

A growing number of Japanese companies are electing to establish presences within the European Community to minimize the impact of post-1992 trade barriers, and EC regulations concerning "local content," or the percentage of goods' parts that must be made within Europe to be exempted from import limits, will likely lead to more Japanese purchases of European companies. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Mergers and Acquisitions Lure Japan's Trading Houses

Reuters

TOKYO — Many of Japan's large trading houses, eager for ways to diversify, are hoping to cash in on the growing mergers and acquisition business around the world.

They show varying degrees of zest for the field. While Mitsubishi Corp. is aggressive, others such as Sumitomo Corp. are cautiously keen. Mitsui & Co. is cool to the notion that advising and managing merger and acquisition deals is a trader's proper province.

"It is a fundamental difference in outlook," a Mitsui spokesman said. "Mitsubishi looks at finance as a business in and of itself."

"For us, the object of finance is to apply funds to the brisk development of business," the Mitsui spokesman said.

Mitsubishi executives agreed that their approach was different.

"The idea of our top management is that money is a commodity, a tradeable good," said Shun Maeda, assistant general manager of Mitsubishi's corporate finance team.

Earlier this month MIC Consulting, a U.S. subsidiary of Mitsubishi, won Securities and Exchange Commission permission to act as a broker and dealer concentrating on mergers and acquisitions in the United States.

Mitsubishi believes it can mobilize traditional trading-house strengths to bring in fees from mergers and acquisitions, Mr. Maeda said.

"If you ask, where is our competitive edge vis-à-vis other competitors in the field, it lies in the realm of information," he said. "Securities companies and banks have only a financial relationship, we have a strategic, operating relationship so we know our customers' real needs."

Mitsubishi has a domestic mergers and acquisitions team of about 10 persons, while MIC Consulting has five staff members in the United States and plans to increase that number to seven soon.

Industry analysts agree that trading houses' vast global information networks make them well-suited to advise on potential takeover targets or partners.

"Trading houses have information on what companies have, what technology and what products are in short supply on world markets," said Kazuyasu Etoh, industry analyst at Nikko Research Center Ltd.

"So if a company comes to them and says they are interested in a certain type of acquisition, they can suggest a target," he said.

Trading houses' access to cheap funds because of their good credit ratings is another factor that can help them carve a niche in mergers and acquisitions, analysts said.

Like Mitsubishi, C. Itoh & Co is also keen on mergers and acquisitions. It hopes to expand its fee business with a team set up last October, an Itoh spokesman said.

Sumitomo Corp. has hopes for mergers and acquisitions, but wonders whether the field will yield all it seems to promise. Sumitomo set up a mergers and acquisitions team three years ago.

"But frankly speaking, until now we have not been well-prepared to conduct mergers and acquisitions as a fee business," said Toshihiko Morita, general manager of the planning and coordination division.

"We are in the midst of studying how mergers and acquisitions business can be profitable for Sumitomo Corp., but it is still difficult to come to a conclusion," he said.

Sumitomo worries that Japanese companies' penchant for lengthy study of the strategic value of potential buyouts may act as an obstacle to mergers and acquisitions mediation for a fee, Mr. Morita said.

Suzuki Settles Complaints From 7 States Over Samurai

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Settling complaints from seven states that its advertisements for the Samurai utility vehicle were deceptive, American Suzuki Motor Corp. has said that future advertisements will include warnings that drivers should avoid sharp turns and abrupt maneuvers.

American Suzuki, a unit of Suzuki Motor Co., also agreed Thursday to pay $200,000 in investigative costs to the states that brought the complaint — California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Texas and Washington.

In agreeing to settle the case, American Suzuki did not admit any wrongdoing.

New York's attorney general, Robert Abrams, said Thursday that the states had concluded that "Suzuki deceived the public by promoting the Samurai as a safe, fun passenger vehicle while knowing it was a lightweight off-road vehicle which can present considerable dangers to young, inexperienced first-time purchasers."

American Suzuki agreed that future advertisements in the seven states would carry this message: "This vehicle handles differently from ordinary passenger cars. Federal law cautions to avoid sharp turns and abrupt maneuvers."

Sales of the Samurai plummeted in the second half of last year after Consumers Union, a not-for-profit testing organization in Washington, reported in June that the vehicle had proven dangerously unstable during certain road tests.

The group asked the government to order its recall, but the government declined in September.

American Suzuki denied Consumers Union's charges and produced its own road tests, which found the vehicle no less stable than similar utility vehicles.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 24, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Currency	Price
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	304.10
(r) Managed Currency	$	1233.08
(r) Futures	$	856.21
(w) Equity	$	1024.08
(w) Bond	$	1031.76
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	555.38
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	123.46
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	935.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1806.00*
(d) Equibaer America	$	1460.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1472.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1675.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	2009.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	980.80*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2334.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,243.66
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,140.35
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	242,018.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	11,006.77
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	181.20*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.48
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.98*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.22*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.48*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	13.57
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.03
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.08
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.71
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	9.76
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	54,986.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,116.04
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,977.10
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,688.77
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	67,286.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,237.21
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	10.82
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.36
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.89
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.70*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.22
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	17.66
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.57
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.43
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	45.75
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,118.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.44
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.65
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	108,553.26
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	128.91
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	270.36
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	105.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	DM	102.09
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	Y	9,542.00
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.48
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.04
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.27
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	103.48
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	126.33
(b) Daiwa Lcl Equity	$	983.71
(b) Daiwa Lcl Int. Bond	$	1064.72
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10270.00
(b) Ecu D'Or	ECU	97.82
(b) Governm. Sec. Funds	$	73.59
(b) Leicom	$	2353.11
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	807.21
(b) Priroo fund	DM	46.37
(b) Prifirst	$	49.46
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1163.49
(w) Rente Plus	BF	55622.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51726.84
(t) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54983.96
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.06
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10070.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	99.45
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	79.05
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1644.58
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1,210
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	2,015
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1144.27
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	12.00
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.71
(w) $ Bond	$	12.17
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	30.94
(w) Global Equity	$	15.99
(w) Global Bond	$	12.70
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.22
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.76
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.71
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.54
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	113.06
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.55
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	9.76
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,450.44
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,022.40
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,473.16
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,133.06
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,518.52
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	99.31
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.69
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10.047
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.74
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.61
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10994.62
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11275.71
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios	$	1251.21
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1271.98
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1118.03
(d) Citi.Mang.Growth Euro	ECU	1004.91
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	906.98
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	875.01
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1028.77
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1061.47
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	114.74
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	10758.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	113.52
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	114.84
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	115.89
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond	$	103.22
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	101.25
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd.	YEN	10514.00
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	197.14367
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	11.25780
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	11.97342
(w) Global Equities	$	9.45000
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.17000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.12000
CCF-GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	36.74
(w) CM Global Growth	$	8.64
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.64
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,614.75
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,791.31
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,420.65
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B)	DM	1,000.53
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)	ECU	1,004.57
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	996.05
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	99,486.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A	ECU	9.71
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B	ECU	10.21
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.30
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ECU	12.50
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1929.21
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1415.96
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1436.31
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	941.96
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	10.21
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.09
(w) Equity-United Kingdom	£	11.17
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	80.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.35
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.07
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.76
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,848.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	97.52
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	136.10
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	168.14
(d) CSF International	SF	128.50
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	549.25
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	209.50
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	149.75
(d) Canasec	SF	629.00
(d) Ussec	SF	682.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	236.75
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	161.40
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	99.74
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.27
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.46
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.50
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	97.28
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	102.79
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	99.02
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	109.34
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.17
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	100.79
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1368.54
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1202.34
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1422.43
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	112,789.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	35.50
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	74.12
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	162.26
(w) Winchester Capital	$	105.90
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	133.95
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.49
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1117.32
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1072.10
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.64
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	30.00
(w) Worldwide Special	$	714.84

Fund	Currency	Price
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	16.96
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	22.45
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	91.50
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid. $ 14.03 Offer.	$	14.461*
@(d)Cap.: Bid. $ 19.25 Offer.	$	19.848
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1764
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7643
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4561
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0378
(w) Long Term	$	28.72*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Rafter, President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	313.87
(d) ESP	$	141.78
(d) EMR	$	99.74
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 79 79		
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 102.75 Offer	SF	109.00
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 87.75 Offer	A$	93.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.41
(w) Global A	FL	11.30
(w) North America A	FL	9.66
(w) UK Equities	£	10.02
(w) UK Small Co.	£	10.40
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	756.73
(w) Meteore	Y	117,195.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1737.56
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.57
(w) F&C European	$	33.45
(w) F&C Oriental	$	81.38
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.85
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.98
FIDELITY INT'L. INV. MGMT (LUX) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	9.92
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.71
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Com.	$	89.73
(m) Fid. Amr.Vol.III Cum.Pref.	$	101.00
(m) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Com.	$	44.62
(m) Fid. Amr.Vol.III Cum Pref.	$	101.08
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	108.14
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.76
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.03
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.33
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.49
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	158.79
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	40.97
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.50*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.14
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.42
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	12.73
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	89.80
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	296.44
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	20.21
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	36.02
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.91
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.23
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.34
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.93
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Pfl.	$	8.79
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.93
(d) Intl. Equity Income Pfl.	$	1.01
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	0.99
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.06
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.89
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pfl.	£	10.35
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.11
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds int'l growth fd	$	1.52
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	48.00
(w) Gold Income	$	4.96
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.40
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	89.00
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	124.47
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel:41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1092.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1272.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1433.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45 La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.010
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.006
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.019
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	500.9
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.017
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	A$	1.010
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.04
(d) N. American	$	1.43
(d) Japan	Y	619.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	304.00
(d) International growth	$	2.81
(d) British	£	2.10
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.07
(d) International Bond	$	1.02
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2888.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.01
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	0.96
(d) Australasian fund	$	0.30
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.86
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	$	1.00
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.74
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	969.02
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	189.3690
(w) State St. American	$	249.28
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	26.92*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	116.56
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,787.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,294.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) Futuragam S.A.	$	158.29
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	230.75
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	222.17
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	138.37
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	114.43*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	148.54
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.47
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	101.93
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	229.06
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1282.95
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	110.28
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.25
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	704.43*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	144.14
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	374.56
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	102.55*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	103.24*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	101.13*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.91*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,077.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	107.08
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	471.94
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	153.49*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	142.70
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	100.40
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.80
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	400.99
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	169.01
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	129.79
(w) GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc.	$	117.49
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	218.39
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	300.18*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.02*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	123.79*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	102.54*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	102.85*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	96.37*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,889.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.47
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	34.14
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	11.96*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.40*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	32.56*
(d) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	7.70
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.87*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	$	9.18
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.74
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.13*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	26.77
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	26.60
(d) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.99
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	14.53*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	26.78*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.11
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.20
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	10.82*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.65
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	26.26
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	8.98
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	£	9.23*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.06*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	30.36
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	$	11.32
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.09
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.90
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.29
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	35.25
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.90
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.64
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.31
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.49
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	42.87
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	93.47
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	540.17
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	210.71
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,980.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.93
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	107.27
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.70
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	211.30
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.30*
(d) Int.Belga Fund	LF	2995.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6114.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1306.29*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	91.47*

Fund	Currency	Price
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1022.98
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,497.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	28.08
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	88.59
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	70.81
(d) J.F European	$	9.53
(d) J.F International	$	12.90
(d) J.F Gtb Convertibles Trust	$	10.85
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertelotti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	106.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	168.70
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	218.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	280.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	134.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	243.30
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.02
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary	£	
(m) Mint Limited - Income	£	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	
(m) Ftbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	£	
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	4.94
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.82
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.26
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	9.26
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.09
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	8.65
(d) U.S. Federal Securities	$	9.15
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.14
(d) World Nat Res Pfl Share B	$	10.04
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.530
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.65
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.085
(d) Sterling Man. Port	£	1.715
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.576
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.042
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.322
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	1.034
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	14.79
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	1.301
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.11077
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.12*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.53
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	123.86
NMB BANK,PO 1800/1800 BV Amsterdam		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	2.36
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	36.30
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.56
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.88
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.21
(w) Japanese Yen	Y	27.13
(w) Pound Sterling	£	15.25
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.29
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.77
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.15
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.03
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.83
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.60
(w) Convertibles	$	10.51
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.04
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Parlux Fund	LF	10,472.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	115.81
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,344.24
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	154.46
(d) Luxor	$	8.87
(d) Parall-Fund	$	5
(d) Paraeurope Growth	$	19.74
(d) Parinter Fund	$	217.15
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	140.42
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,274.34
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.29
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,366.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,174.48
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,210.58
(w) Obligestion	SF	1,196.02
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,191.40
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	106,825.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,041.58
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,357.90
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,313.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1762.27
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1116.39
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	915.12
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1685.40
(m) Value N.V.	$	1956.46
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	40.99
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.76
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	36.44
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	53.17
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	56.82
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	294.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	180.48
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.94
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	11.67
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.18
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	102.10
(d) Rolinco	FL	98.00
(d) Rorento	FL	61.20
(d) Rodamco	FL	162.30
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	182.46
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.75*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	13.98*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.25
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.58
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	30.73
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd	$	12.02
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.17
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.30
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel.: (352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.12
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.11
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.23
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1015.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.04
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.01
(d)Gold Share	$	1.00
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	102.03
(d)US$ Bond	US$	96.57
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.90
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	49.52
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	10.43
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.24
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.12
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.500
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.55
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	10.73
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.86
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.29
(d) OP US Share	$	10.43
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.04
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	10.52
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.88
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.36
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.70
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	10.79
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.61
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.13
(d) IP US Share	$	10.69
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.11
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	10.70
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.86
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.33
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	8.90
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.26
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.27
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	1.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	9.88
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.48
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	10.68
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	9.98
(w)Equity Global	$	0.96
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.73
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.90
(w)Equity Japan	Y	112.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.04
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.03
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	0.97
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	0.96
(d)Equity North America	$	0.98
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.68
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.41
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d)IDEM	DM	0.98
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0679
(d)FRF	FF	1.01
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.97
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.36
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.95
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.92
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1622.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.22
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.12
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	536.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.14
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.74
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1508.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.29
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.72
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.47
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	107.78
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.53

Fund	Currency	Price
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	100.14
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.67
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	48.36
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.11
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.44
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	426.80*
(d) AngloValor	£	178.88*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	568.30
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	116.41*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	127.82*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.49*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.33*
(d) FrancoValor	FF	1624.20*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	442.13*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	328.93
(d) ItalValor	Lit	457,097.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	393.25*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5504.66
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1043.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.44*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.53*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	364.25*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	79.00*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	119.41*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,525.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Intl opps.fund	$	1.97
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.02
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	$	9.02
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	11.20
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.20
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.23
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	25.26
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.17
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	32.59
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	25.21
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.64
(d) Thor.Ltl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	16.64
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.88
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	7.13
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.64
(d) Eurobond	$	27.56
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.61
(d) Overseas	$	26.35
(d) Tiger	$	37.12
(d) High Yield Bond	$	72.80*
(d) Marunouchi	$	68.00
(d) Far Eastern	$	230.00
(d) Gilt	$	494.90
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar	$	1.350
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg	£	102.590
(d) 1992	$	238.500
(d) Wall Street	$	210.000
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.300
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	980.45
(d) M-FUND	SF	1042.54
(d) M-Distribution	SF	99.53
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.19
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	62.50*
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	198.00*
(d) Eurit	SF	303.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	190.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	238.00*
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5139.86
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.80
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.50
(d) Unirak	DM	76.30
(d) Unizins	DM	111.75
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.20
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.42
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.09
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.27
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.88
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.30
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	79.91
(w) Actifinance Intl	$	895.24
(w) Actigestion	FF	1099.06
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.63
(d) Amvabel	FL	97.20
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	243.42
(m) Arlane	$	3,420.97
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	117.76
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.19
(b) Bahamas Superfund	$	977.00
(b) Blao Mond Bond Fund	$	174.66
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	133.67
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	188.62
(d) Bergen Int'l Fund	$	10.71
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	86.90
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.65
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	n/c
(m) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1047.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9460.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	100.04
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	36.08
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	97.56
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	17.84
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	58.14
(w) Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	227.26
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9445.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	159.78
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	98.92
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1028.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1059.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.22
(w) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.91
(w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	53.74
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.03
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1071.55
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.15
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	73.28
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	126.15
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	29,965.10
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	106.05
(d) Fonditalia	$	68.97
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	193.25
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	9.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	68.29
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	139.36
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.37
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.54
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	N/C
(d) Green Line France	FF	611.79
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	251.76
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.50
(w) Heslia Funds	$	132.70
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1798.31
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	164.05
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	339.70
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.71
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.84
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1170.52
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	139.83
(d) Interfund SA	$	38.27
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	375.59
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.30
(w) Intersec SA	$	3247.76
(w) Investa DWS	DM	59.01
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	39.44
(m) Japan Selection Asset.	Y	10,020.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	209.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	315.25
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	242.57
(d) KML-II High Yield 03/22/89	$	972.12
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	44.43*
(w) LACO International	$	6.94
(d) Liquibaer	$	1692.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	92.99
(w) Luxfund	$	96.47
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	120.74
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(m) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.41
(d) NCA FUND	$	10.66
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	168.99
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	106.76
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s	$	95.32
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.16
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.55
(d) Nordmix	Lit	10633.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	248.30
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	127.77
(d) Overlook Perfor.	$	1096.74
(d) Pacific Nles Fund	$	9.91
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	946.50
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	118.62
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.03/21/88	$	9.60
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12658.43
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.39
(w) Samural Portfolio	SF	316.00
(d) Sonvo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.00
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	33.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	10.24
(w) Spectrofund Ltd.	$	16.54x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4307.74
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A.	$	6.67
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	852.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	67.22
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.20*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) TIIC(O.T.C)Jap.fd Sicav	$	9.73
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.36
(d) Transpacific Fund	$	256.13
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.05
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	3765.83
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	199.25
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3452.26
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1858.89
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1367.72
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.15
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.99
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1668.46
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1601.25
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	127.71
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	245.69
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.97
(w) Vesper Flux	BF	8805.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	15975.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.59
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	10.87
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	80,677.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LII - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; + - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

CARS: *U.S. Automakers Advance, but Japan Sets Pace*

(Continued from first finance page)

ago, under pressure from the United States. The quotas have since been relaxed, but they remain in effect.

The reasons for Japan's improved position: Japanese automakers are expanding their manufacturing in the United States, which reduces the effect of the strong yen. They are lowering their production costs in Japan, giving them the financial and operating flexibility to keep pressure on American competitors.

And because the Japanese have been offering an increasing number of luxury products that have been rated superior by automotive reviewers, they can expand their customer bases despite the pricing disadvantage created by their strong currency.

U.S. automakers have won some marketplace skirmishes, though, by exploiting niches with products like full-size pickup trucks and minivans, for which there has been little or no Japanese competition.

A new Mazda Motor Corp. model "closes the lead on minivans" held by Chrysler, said William Pochiluk of Autofacts Inc., a consulting firm in Paoli, Pennsylvania. "So far, however, the Americans have done a better job of understanding minivan customers — period."

By exploiting its minivan advantage and by acquiring American Motors Corp., Chrysler has increased its share of the truck market. But it faces $14 billion in expenditures through the 1990s to make long-overdue model replacements in its Dodge, Plymouth and Chrysler car lines.

Speaking of the domestic industry's improvements, Jerry Jurek, a former Chevrolet engineer who is a consultant for the Industrial Technology Institute in Ann Arbor, Michigan, said, "Our improvement in domestic quality is the single biggest one the industry has made. People say to me, 'I just got a new Chevy Cavalier and I can't find a single thing wrong with it.' I hear more and more of this sort of thing."

From 1985 to 1988, Ford and GM pulled to within 80 percent of the quality standard set by Japanese companies, based on the number of problems per car, according to surveys conducted by J.D. Power & Associates, an automotive research company in Agoura Hills, California.

> **'I don't think the Japanese are 10 feet tall and perfect.'**
>
> **Robert Lutz, president of Chrysler Corp.'s automotive division**

Ford had been at 60 percent of the standard and GM at 10 percent. Chrysler reached about 60 percent of the Japanese standard in 1988, up from 50 percent three years earlier.

Even so, younger buyers and others who have been on the leading edge of trends continue to prefer Japanese cars in disproportionate numbers.

In 1988, Japanese and South Korean brands captured 25 percent of the total new-car market in the United States, and 44 percent of the buyers 45 years old or younger, according to J.D. Power. GM, Ford and Chrysler had smaller percentages of younger buyers than their percentages of the overall market.

Younger buyers may be attracted in part by the more efficient, sophisticated and powerful engines and transmissions offered by the Japanese.

"It might not be a reason by itself to buy the cars, but when other things are comparable, it becomes a reason to choose one product over another," said Christopher Cedergren of J.D. Power.

American companies clearly know how to build advanced engines and transmissions, but it takes a huge investment — as much as $1 billion for a new engine. In recent years, they have spent the money on other priorities, like upgrading plants and machinery, or on acquisitions.

But GM, the most advanced of the Big Three from a technological standpoint, has been cutting its capital spending to improve profits after a $40 billion spending program over several years that focused on acquisitions and new plants.

Still, GM can claim some victories. The company's new line of light pickup trucks, for example, has helped it raise its share of the truck market. The No. 1 auto maker has also been working hardest to foster a cooperative spirit among employees.

But encouraging more cooperation and productivity among engineers and workers remains a problem for the domestic automakers.

Italy Seeking Nod to Delay Mill Closures

Reuters

ROME — The Italian government is seeking approval from the European Commission to delay the closure of three steel plants that it agreed last year to shut as part of an industry restructuring, according to a government spokesman.

Carlo Fracanzani, minister of state participation, has written to the commission asking that the closure of a blast furnace at Bagnoli, a Naples suburb, should be postponed for one year, until June, 1990. The closure plan, which would mean the loss of 2,000 jobs, sparked rioting in Naples in January. Workers set fire to buses and stoned trains in protest.

Mr. Fracanzani has also asked for delays in the closure of steel plants at Sesto San Giovanni and Turin, both of which were due to shut at the end of this month.

The government wants to postpone the closure of Sesto San Giovanni until the end of 1989 and Turin until the end of 1990.

Late last year, Italy won approval from the European Community to pour 5.19 trillion lire ($3.78 billion) into its steel industry, but on the condition that it cut annual production capacity by 3.4 million tons, which included closing the Bagnoli, Sesto San Giovanni and Turin plants. The government is now citing an unexpected upturn in the steel market as a justification for seeking delays.

Shamrock to Keep 5% of Polaroid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Shamrock Holdings Inc., which gave up an eight-month battle to buy Polaroid Corp., will end up with about 5 percent of the photographic company's stock after a buyback operation, according to data released Friday.

Polaroid said it received offers of 58.7 million of its common shares and had accepted 16 million, or about 27 percent, under a buyback offer that ended Thursday. The buyback was part of Polaroid's defense against the bid by Shamrock.

Earlier Thursday, a Delaware Supreme Court decision allowed Polaroid to proceed with the stock repurchase, which amounted to 16 percent of its outstanding shares. Shamrock had said previously that a court decision upholding the buyback would effectively kill its $3.2 billion takeover bid. After the ruling, Shamrock said it would tender its 6.9 percent stake, which would leave it with about 5 percent after Polaroid's 27 percent pro-rated purchase.

Shamrock, a Burbank, California-based investment concern that is controlled by the investor Roy E. Disney, had asked the court to block Polaroid's plan, contending that it would put too many shares in the hands of entities friendly to management. *(Reuters, NYT, AP)*

NORDICA: *Acquisition Planned*

(Continued from first finance page)

holds 87.5 percent of the sportswear maker Benetton Group. Benetton is known worldwide for its brightly colored sportswear, but the company recently has sought to diversify. With sales squeezed by strong competition and price-cutting by other retailers, the company said it expected only a modest profit increase this year. Early this month it announced plans for a new sales drive in the United States and Asia.

Nordica had sales of about 250 billion lire in 1988 and net profit of about 30 billion lire. It has about 500 employees and a net worth of 130 billion lire.

The ski boot maker, which has a 27 percent share of the world market for alpine boots, is a company with the international presence the Benetton family has been seeking. There are Nordica subsidiaries in the United States and Japan.

Industry sources said there has been a trend in the ski manufacturing industry recently toward producing entire lines of equipment and clothing, something that Nordica does not do. It only makes alpine boots.

Under the sale agreement, Nordica will retain its autonomy and will not be integrated with the activities of Benetton Group in terms of production, distribution or marketing, according to Mr. Verengo.

"You are not going to start seeing ski boots sold in Benetton stores," he said.

The Benetton family's plans for their business expansion included a recent capital increase for Benetton Group of 12 billion lire in nominal share capital and attempts to be listed on New York and Canadian stock exchanges.

A recent profile of Edizione by the Milan financial daily Il Sole/24 Ore said the company decided to pursue new initiatives after it posted lackluster sales figures for 1988 and accumulated rising debt.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, March 24

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4347	4174
Bastogi	380	378.5
Cigahotels	4583	4599
CIR	5470	5530
Cred Ital	2025	2005
Eridania	5620	5650
Ferruzzi Fin.	2975	2982
Ferruzzi Agr.	2035	2052
Fiat	9200	9272
Generali	42850	43080
IFI	17850	18170
Italcem	1156a	1159a
Italgas	2201	2215
Italmobiliare	1463a	1428a
Mediobca	21700	20990
Montedison	2020	2045
NBA	1770	1785
Olivetti	9020	9050
Pirelli	3171	3200
RAS	30150	30190
Rinascente	4750	4720
Saipem	2775	2760
SIP	2740	2748
SME	3840	3821
Snia	2495	2560
Standa	27500	27580
Stet	3403	3389
Toro	19920	19970

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MIB Index: 1014
Previous: 1012

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	681	695
Asahi Chemical	1120	1130
Asahi Glass	2070	2030
Bank of Tokyo	1670	1680
Bridgestone	1330	1340
Canon	1600	1540
Casio	1370	1340
C.Itoh	1040	1040
Dai Nippon Print	2290	2270
Daiwa House	2010	1970
Daiwa Securities	2170	2190
Fanuc	5370	5310
Fuji Bank	3590	3600
Fuji Photo	3450	3460
Fujitsu	1420	1410
Hitachi	1530	1530
Hitachi Cable	1150	1120
Honda	1850	1870
Ito Yokado	3570	3590
Japan Air Lines	15200	15400
Kajima	2420	2580
Kansai Power	4400	4390
Kawasaki Steel	900	905
Kirin Brewery	1770	1790
Komatsu	1340	1380
Kubota	1110	1110
Kyocera	4780	4750
Matsu Elec Inds	2480	2450
Matsu Elec Wks	1770	1770
Mitsubishi Bank	3160	3140
Mitsubishi Kasei	1030	1020
Mitsubishi Elec	1030	1050
Mitsubishi Hvy	1050	1060
Mitsubishi Corp	1470	1490
Mitsui and Co	1130	1120
Mitsukoshi	2260	2280
Mitsumi	931	930
NEC	1740	1730
NGK Insulators	1540	1540
Nikko Securities	1780	1800
Nippon Kogaku	1260	1220
Nippon Oil	1390	1400
Nippon Steel	900	905
Nippon Yusen	909	895
Nissan	1470	1450
Nomura Sec	3360	3380
NTT	1570a	1600a
Olympus Optical	1130	1140
Pioneer	3050	3060
Ricoh	1160	1160
Sanyo Elec	894	877
Sharp	1310	1270
Shimazu	1300	1300
Shinetsu Chem	1620	1530
Sony	6690	6690
Sumitomo Bank	3810	3750
Sumitomo Chem	923	927
Sumi Marine	1270	1300
Sumitomo Metal	809	810
Taisei Corp	1820	1860
Taisho Marine	1320	1310
Takeda Chem	2260	2250
TDK	3950	4000
Teijin	800	801
Tokyo Marine	2020	2010
Tokyo Elec Pwr	6050	6020
Toppan Printing	1930	1910
Toray Ind.	890	884
Toshiba	1140	1160
Toyota	2500	2490
Yamaichi Sec	1760	1790

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Nikkei 225 : 31568.52
Previous : 31588.66
New Index : 2373.80
Previous : 2380.17

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PRICES: *Puzzle for U.S. Markets*

(Continued from first finance page)

or 20 percent in the next year or a year and a half, Mr. Greenspan said, "I can't reply to specific forecasts."

Nevertheless, his contention that the current situation is not nearly that dangerous seemed evident in his remark that the Fed would wait to see what the effects would be of the credit tightening measures it has already taken.

He said that those observers who contended that the full effects would not be known for some time were "of course correct."

Mr. Greenspan's hand has been stayed by growing evidence that the economy is already starting to slow.

The first quarter of 1989 is likely to come in as the most robust of the year; gross national product adjusted for inflation may have grown at an annual rate as high as 6 percent, pushed along partly by an upswing in farm inventories.

But from here on in, the economy is likely to decelerate.

There is virtual unanimity among American economists on slower growth for the rest of the year, although that consensus breaks down on whether the slowdown will turn into a recession.

A majority of economists still foresee sluggish growth rather than an actual recession either this year or next.

Signs of slowing are present in declining orders for durable goods, falling housing starts, slowing retail sales and scattered evidence of declining profits.

With pressures on sales increasing and with labor and energy and other raw material costs still rising, a profit squeeze looms. The stock markets' worries this year about inflation and rising interest rates have now been compounded by new worries about profits.

Obviously the markets — and the White House — would love to have it both ways: a declining rate of inflation and interest rates accompanied by a strong and rising economy.

But that marvelous outcome does not appear to be available after the long expansion, the near-capacity levels of output, the budget deficit and the persistent inflationary pressures. How to break out of this bind may simply not have a near-term solution.

The outlook now is that as real economic growth slows, inflation and interest rates will also level off, and possibly begin to drop, depending on whether the economy falls or not. The Fed is seeking to engineer a smooth landing, and it is conceivable that under the adroit Mr. Greenspan it can do so.

But shocks could lie ahead, as from a concentration of power by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and their allies. Another oil shock would seriously aggravate the inflationary dangers that troubled the markets early this week.

However, barring such unforeseen and unforeseeable shocks, the outlook now is for slowing economic growth and a peak in interest rates before 1989 is over.

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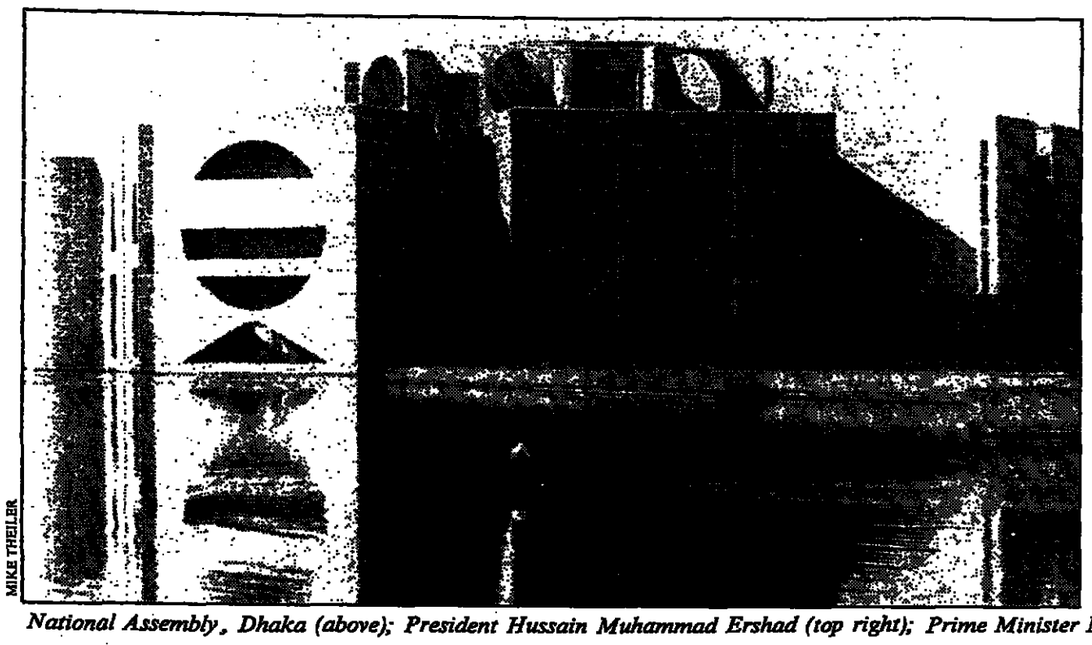
ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

BANGLADESH

A NEW HORIZON FOR INVESTORS



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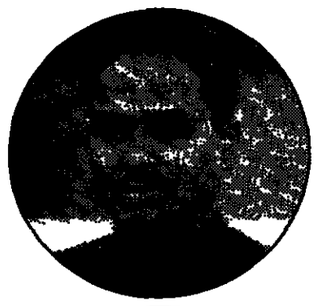

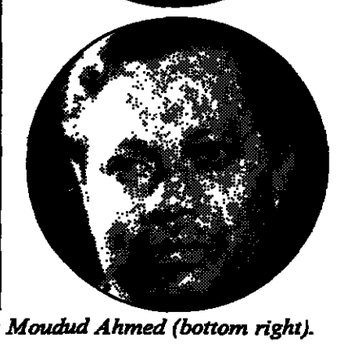

National Assembly, Dhaka (above); President Hussain Muhammad Ershad (top right); Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed (bottom right).

Investment Incentives Promote Economic Growth

Bangladesh's economy, threatened in the past by political and demographic upheavals, has taken a new course since President Hussain Muhammad Ershad came to power in March 1982.

The economic priorities of the country, which officially achieved independence in December 1971, have undergone a redefinition since the late 1970s. There has been a realization that in order for Bangladesh to emerge from centuries-old economic deprivation caused by political and natural disasters, industrialization is essential. Everyone has come to realize that agriculture alone cannot provide enough to feed Bangladesh's ever-growing population, expected to reach 120 million by the end of the century.

More importantly, planners now believe that privatization and private enterprise are imperative for putting the nation back on the road to economic viability. Economic measures introduced by the current government have been increasingly different from the ones pursued by those in power before 1982.

A population presently estimated at 106.6 million, growing at a rate of 2.2 percent per year and crowded into an area half the size of Italy, makes Bangladeah the most densely populated of countries over 1,000 square miles in area. Bangladesh food production, hampered by natural disasters, has failed to keep pace with the population. Therefore, since its independence the country has had to rely overwhelmingly on huge infusions of foreign aid to keep its economy functioning.

A World Bank country evaluation memorandum, published in early March this year, predicts a 1989 growth rate of the Bangladesh GDP of between 1 and 2 percent, while a Bangladesh government estimate claims it will rise by 2.09 percent compared to a growth of 2.95 percent last year.

By whatever estimates, there will be an undeniable decline in growth, attributed to the devastation brought about by a series of natural calamities such as the unprecedent-

See Incentives, page 14

IT IS an accepted reality that a modern society is an industrial society. Bangladesh, as a "new" nation, has started its journey toward industrialization and has made a firm commitment to enter the world industrial family within a short period of time. With this objective, the Government of Bangladesh has undertaken a massive privatization program and has instituted policy measures to attract investors from all over the industrial world. We have liberalized our investment policy and simplified procedures for setting up industries within the shortest possible time. The recent setting up of the Board of Investment for the purpose of promoting private investment and helping entrepreneurs with a package deal for investment in industry is ample testimony of this initiative. We have developed a modern Export Processing Zone in Chittagong, situated between the International Airport and the sea route, with infrastructural and utility services. Another such zone will be formed soon around Dhaka, the capital. Bangladesh is a country with rich human resources and we are determined to strengthen the nation through hard work. We have already developed a good infrastructure of roads, communications, satellite links, warehouses, etc. All our efforts are designed to extend full support of and guarantees to foreign investors in this land. I am confident that entrepreneurs, investors and industrialists from all over the world will find this initiative an exciting and promising opportunity.

Hussain Muhammad Ershad,
President, Bangladesh

THE PRESENT government of Bangladesh has undertaken massive development activities for the economic emancipation of the people, and measures have already been taken to effectively implement government policy in this respect. Liberal government policies, the large-scale privatization of industries and the setting up of the Board of Investment to help promote private and foreign investment are steps toward that goal. To supplement these efforts, a good network of roads, highways and waterways as well as an extensive telecommunications system including satellite connections have been developed to provide support to the industries. I am confident that the publication of "Bangladesh — A New Horizon for Investors" will convey to the international community the true picture of Bangladesh and of the policy measures undertaken by the government to industrialize the country.

Moudud Ahmed,
Prime Minister, Bangladesh

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Agrani Bank
JANATA BANK
Sonali Bank

Banking Sector: Public and Private Initiatives

The banking sector in Bangladesh has undergone profound changes in the 17 years since the country's independence in 1971. The revolutionary fervor that gripped the nation during its nine-month liberation war and the socialistic goals of the post-independence government resulted in wholesale nationalization of banks, many of which have since been privatized.

Through the Bangladesh Banks Nationalization Order of 1972, the government took over all assets and liabilities of the several banks operating in what was known as East Pakistan, and merged them into six nationalized commercial banks (NCBs). But the country's disillusion with public enterprise soon prompted a radical change in policy, and by the late 1970s Bangladesh had chosen the path of privatization.

By 1980, private investment in the banking sector was allowed and the government also decided to return ownership of some of the nationalized banks to the minority Bangladeshi shareholders who had held shares prior to nationalization. The remaining shares were converted to net present value and floated for public subscription.

As a result, two of the six nationalized banks — the Uttara Bank and the Pubali Bank — were returned to the former minority shareholders. Other new banks have been set up over the years and are operating in the private sector, along with several internationally reputed foreign banks like Grindlays Bank, a member of the ANZ group; the Standard Chartered Bank; American Express; and the International Credit and Commerce Bank (BCC). The Banque Indosuez, with branches in Dhaka and Chittagong, deals in international commercial banking, financial engineering and capital markets.

The opening of banks and investment companies in the private sector has been hailed by all as a positive step, given the generally inefficient functioning of the NCBs. In addition to the NCBs and the private banks, there are three major Development Financial Institutions (DFIs), namely the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank (BSB, an industrial bank), the Shilpa Rin Sangstha (BSRS, an industrial credit corporation) and the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB). These institutions are charged with financing industry, while the NCBs and the private scheduled commercial banks are mainly involved in trade financing.

Among the DFIs, the BSB is the main conduit of long-term industrial financing while the BSRS now chiefly confines itself to balancing, modernization, rehabilitation and expansion of existing units. The ICB focuses on bridge financing. In addition, there is another DFI, the Bangladesh Krishi (or agricultural) Bank (BKB), which, in addition to financing agricultural projects and offering crop loans, also carries out certain commercial functions and accepts deposits.

With the liberalization of investment and industrial policies since 1982, these DFIs initially engaged themselves in hectic investment activities, which sometimes led to large-scale vulnerability of industrial projects; more than two-thirds of approved projects could not even take off, despite huge investments. Consequently, the BSB and the BSRS faced severe liquidity crises and fund recycling almost came to a standstill.

Donor institutions like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Program, after conducting a portfolio audit in 1985, imposed conditions on the government for making a serious recovery drive. The government restricted industrial lendings of the DFIs and NCBs, linking fresh loans with recovery of outstanding dues; the NCBs could not lend any working capital or finance project loans without a certificate from the DFIs.

The existence of both private and nationalized banks has introduced a welcome competition in the country's financial market. A.K.M. Syedur Rahman, managing director of the privatized Uttara bank, lauding the government's policy of privatization as a "good and timely step," feels the competition between the private banks and the NCBs and among the private banks themselves can only benefit the economy.

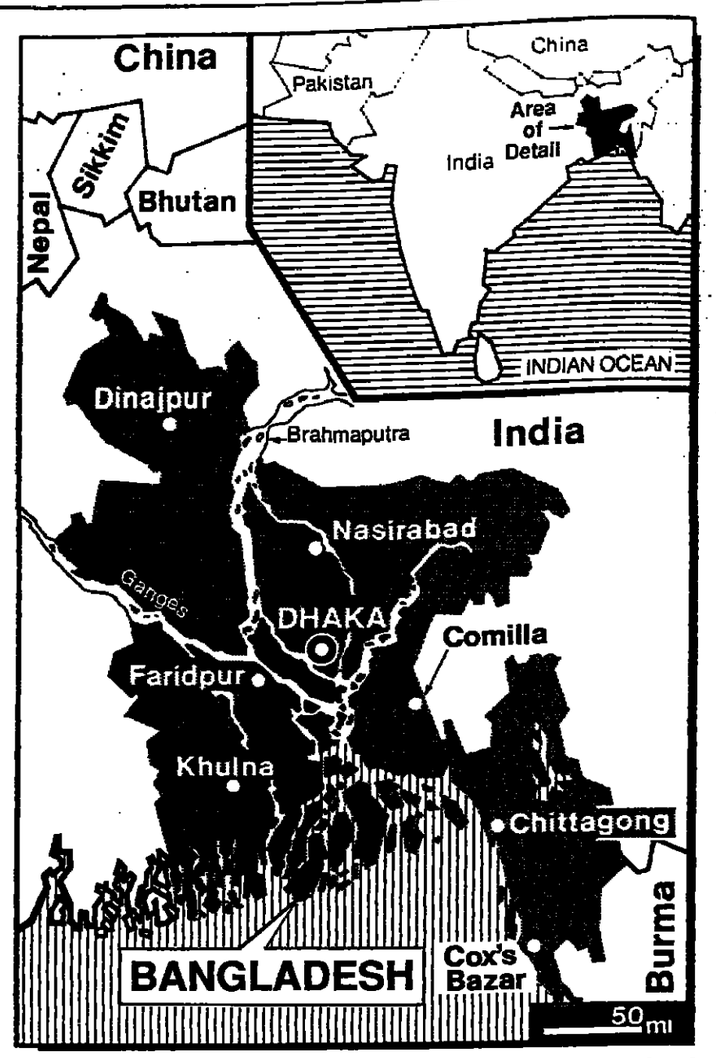
Mr. Rahman says: "Privatization has made possible prompt disposal and better customer service. We are now better able to take quick decisions to meet the demands of the economy." He adds: "Our profit-loss ratio has also improved since privatization in 1984. In 1986 our profits grew by 2.7 percent and to 3.7 percent in 1987; in 1983-84 our profits grew by only 1 percent. We paid dividends to our shareholders for the first time in 1986." Mr. Rahman also says that deposits with his bank, which stood at 2.31 billion takas (around US$72.8 million) prior to privatization, rose to 7.40 billion takas in just three years after privatization, growing by 22 percent in 1986 and by 30 percent the following year.

On the other hand, M.M. Nurul Haque, the managing director of the country's largest NCB, the Sonali Bank, is quite happy to keep his institution in the public sector. Mr. Haque detailed certain advantages enjoyed by the private banks vis-a-vis the NCBs, such as their freedom to determine priorities based on strictly commercial considerations rather than on governmental demands to invest in social priority sectors as the NCBs have to do. He nevertheless feels that mixed banking is healthy for the country.

"We feel we can carry out our and the government's social responsibility by remaining in the government sector because otherwise the private representatives on the bank's board may not want to act in concert with the country's overall economic policy. But at the same time I feel we should be given greater autonomy to achieve commercial success on a par with the private banks," Mr. Haque says.

The Sonali Bank, with its 1,276 branches across the country, three-fourths of which are located outside Dhaka, had a cumulative investment of 33.15 billion takas as of December 31, 1988.

Afzal H. Khan



A small, densely populated nation with a long history of political and environmental upheavals, Bangladesh is gradually strengthening its economy through dedicated leadership and investment incentives.

Board of Investments: Encouraging New Ventures

The Bangladesh government has been steadily devising new ways to streamline procedures for investment and new initiatives in order to attract foreign capital and advanced technology to the country.

The government of Bangladesh has recently established a Board of Investments, designed as a one-stop institution to speed up the authorization, processing and setting up of new industries. Its primary objective is to spare the prospective investor the often nightmarish ordeal of cutting through bureaucratic red tape.

With President Ershad as its chairman — thus giving it official authority — the BOI also has an executive chairman, Bangladesh Secretary of Industry Mosharraf Hossain, and an executive council that includes six other members.

BOI Chairman Hossain says: "BOI's programs are not just a package of financial incentives — every Third World country is offering that. Bangladesh offers, in addition, a stable government, efficient administration, good labor laws, reasonable corporate taxes and mobility of capital."

The BOI, which held its first meeting on January 1, 1989, has been given all powers to take decisions on matters relating to the speedy implementation of new industrial projects and for setting up facilities and services required by new industries.

The essential philosophy behind the setting up of the BOI is to shift the role of the government and its various departments related to industry from one of a regulatory nature to one that promotes healthy growth of industrial production in the country.

Services provided by the BOI include creating infrastructural support for industries, allotting land for new units, arranging work permits for expatriate personnel, assisting projects with financing, streamlining import procedures, issuing clearances for capital issues, getting foreign and private loans and suppliers, approving credits, authorizing payments of royalties, and providing technical assistance to foreign nationals or organizations. It also sets a time limit for providing such utility services as power, gas and water supplies; sewerage connections and telecommunications; and customs clearance for imported machinery and raw materials.

TAHMINA AHMAD

A.K.M. Mosharraf Hossain.

Any project over 100 million takas (US$3.3 million) or having a foreign equity participation exceeding 49 percent comes under the purview of the BOI's jurisdiction. In keeping with the country's liberal policy, which allows as much as 100 percent foreign ownership, the BOI's approval for such projects can be obtained in as little as 24 hours. Applications on prescribed forms may be forwarded to the BOI directly through any Bangladesh mission abroad.

A.H.K.

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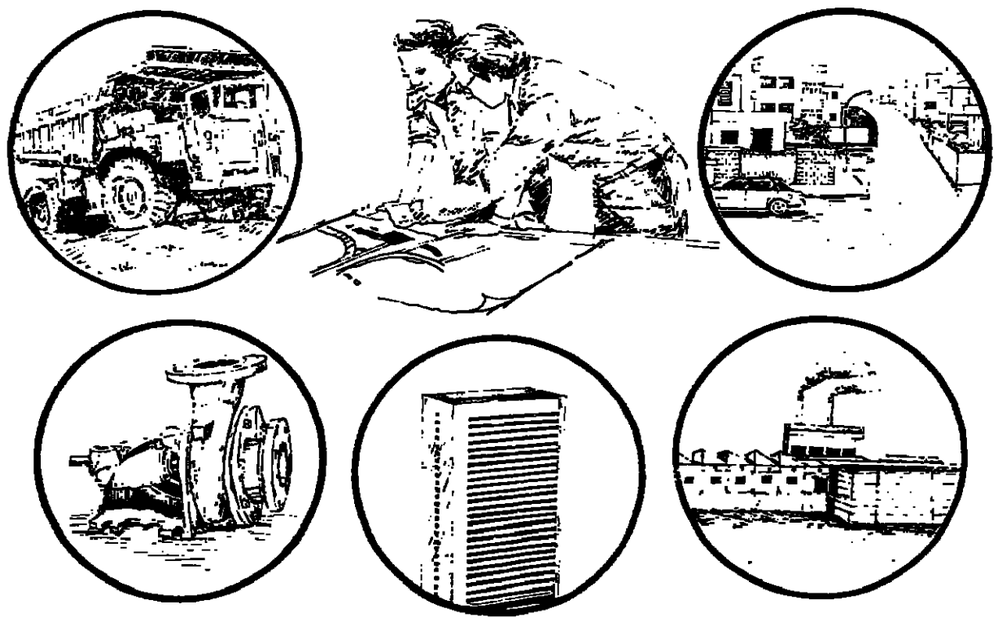

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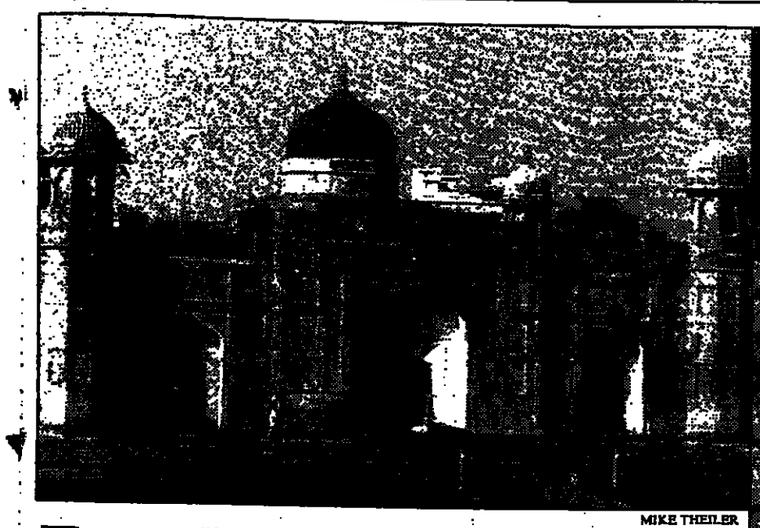

MIKE THEILER

From War-Torn Past To Progressive Present

Following a centuries-long history of conquests by various cultural groups, Bangladesh was declared an independent nation in 1971. Today, Bangladesh has developed a unified national identity and has organized programs designed to promote the country's economic growth.

A kingdom known as Vanga or Banga (hence, Bengal and Bangladesh) is described in the early Sanskrit literature of India (c. 1000 B.C.). Two native Bengali dynasties ruled in succession from c. A.D. 750 to 1200. Despite many years of Buddhist rule, Bengal was predominantly Hindu by the 10th century. In 1338 Bengal separated itself from the Delhi sultanate and remained independent until its conquest by the Moguls in 1576.

MIKE THEILER

Dhaka's largest mosque, the new Bait-ul Mukkarram.

Europeans started entering the country at the end of the 16th century. British rule began in 1757 and the subcontinent underwent a period of unprecedented development as the colonialists introduced the English language and judicial systems, and built roads, bridges and railroads. Religious passions were inflamed as Hindus cooperated with the British but Moslems remained against this Western influence. In 1912, the imperial capital was moved to Delhi, and though Calcutta still prospered, the rest of Bengal became a backwater.

By the end of World War II, independence for the subcontinent was a foregone conclusion as Britain began dismantling its far-flung empire. But it had a monumental problem as minority Moslems saw a distressing future under Hindu rule, the tolerant teachings of Mahatma Gandhi notwithstanding. Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy, opted for partition. But the new state of Pakistan, with Punjab in the west and Bengal in the east, would be separated geographically by 1,000 miles of Indian territory. Inevitably, war broke out as Moslems from India fled to East or West Pakistan and Hindus fled to India.

Despite the common bond of Islam, the two Pakistans differed from each other in language, diet, dress and even ethnic origins. Bangladeshi textbooks describe the years as neo-colonialist, as Islamabad systematically exploited the East's resources for its own development. It monopolized revenues despite the fact that Bengal had 56 percent of the population and was the nation's breadbasket.

Bengal was subordinate to West Pakistan in all aspects of daily life. When the Hindus fled during partition, offices and banks had to be staffed by West Pakistanis. Tensions were exacerbated when Islamabad decreed that Urdu was to be the national language; demonstrating students were shot by Pakistani troops. The language issue grew into a nationalist movement, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Sheikh's Awami League won a majority of seats in elections in 1970, which should have made him the next prime minister of Pakistan. President Yahya Khan postponed the opening of the National Assembly and rioting broke out in Bengal. At Chittagong, 55 civilians were killed by troops. Talks between Mujib and Khan broke down, and on March 25, 1971, the Pakistani army took control.

The battle for liberation was one of the bloodiest in modern history. Some three million people lost their lives and more than 10 million refugees fled to India. The Pakistani army quickly captured Dhaka and other major cities; the outclassed Mukti Bahini, the freedom fighters, fought valiantly on. When India joined the struggle, the end came quickly. Surrender was accepted on December 16 and Bangladesh — land of the Bangla speakers — was declared independent.

A constitution was adopted in 1972, but a period of instability followed. Four successive governments held power from 1972 to 1982, when the then Army Chief of Staff, Hussain Muhammad Ershad, was given the responsibility of running the country. In May 1986 parliamentary elections were held, and in August the same year General Ershad resigned from the army. In October 1986 he was elected president; one month later the country's constitution was revived.

President Ershad declared a state of emergency in the country in November 1987; parliament was dissolved the next month. Parliamentary elections were held in March 1988 and the ruling Jatiya party gained a two-thirds majority.

Bangladesh's population is ethnically and culturally diverse; the country is 86.6 percent Moslem and 12.1 percent Hindu, with smaller groups of Buddhists and Christians.

President Ershad has carried out bold reforms in administration, agriculture, judiciary, land tenure, health, education and many other vital sectors. He has encouraged private-sector participation in the country's development and decentralized many of the banks and industries to streamline operations and promote growth.

Mike Theiler

Mogul-era Lalbagh Fort and gardens in Dhaka (above left); in bustling downtown Dhaka, the country is on the move — many residents travel by bicycle and rickshaw (right).

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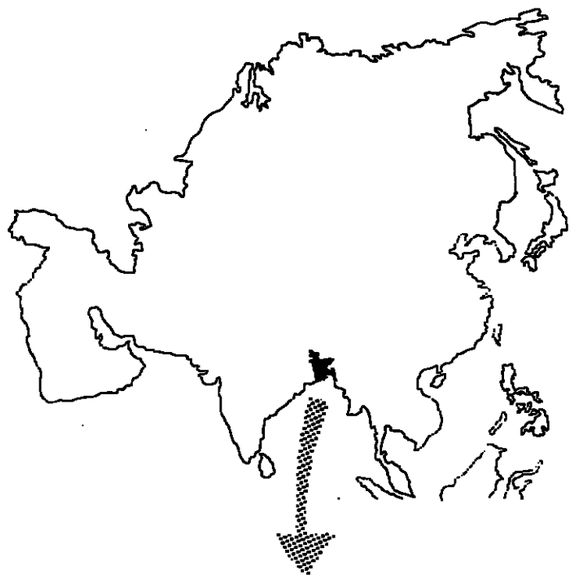

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Ambitious Programs for Infrastructure Expansion

Despite the country's limited resources, rapid infrastructure development has been one of the top priorities for Bangladesh. The current five-year plan (1985-90) includes ambitious programs designed to update and improve rail and road transport, telecommunications services and other public utilities.

There are around 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) of paved roads and over 5,000 kilometers of unpaved roads carrying millions of passengers and huge quantities of goods every day. Last year alone, the government reconstructed 250 bridges and 2,800 kilometers of paved roads. In tandem with this construction there has been a surge in the number of automobiles.

President Ershad says the network of paved roads built in the last six years has brought every subdistrict within the government's reach.

Government's policy liberal toward foreign airlines

The developing road network has meant that it is becoming easier for the country to cope with emergencies and natural disasters. For the individual citizen, this has also meant much-improved mobility of passengers and goods as a network of public and private bus lines now connects the country.

The state road-transport authority, Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation, operates a fleet of inter-district buses across the country. People can travel safely by inexpensive private or public buses, some of which are air-conditioned.

The Bangladesh railway, a state organization, has over 3,000 kilometers of track and is still expanding. It operates narrow and broad-gauge tracks. It recently switched to a computerized signaling system. Along with the normal commercial urban routes, the Mohanogori Express, inaugurated two years ago, connects Dhaka with the port of Chittagong, a trip that now takes only six hours instead of 12.

Other express services have since been pressed into operation, and the railway authorities have been closely monitoring schedules. Bangladesh's winding waterways remain one of the cheapest modes of transporting bulk goods and passengers. The 8,000 kilometers of navigable waterways are often preferred to road or rail transport because of their low cost. An inland water transport authority is responsible for regulating river traffic.

The national flag carrier, Biman Bangladesh Airlines, connects Dhaka with 24 major cities around the world. It operates four DC-10s, three Fokker F.27 turboprops and two twin-engine F.28 aircraft on its international and domestic routes. The internal flights go to six destinations, namely Chittagong, Sylhet, Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Rajshahi and Saidpur.

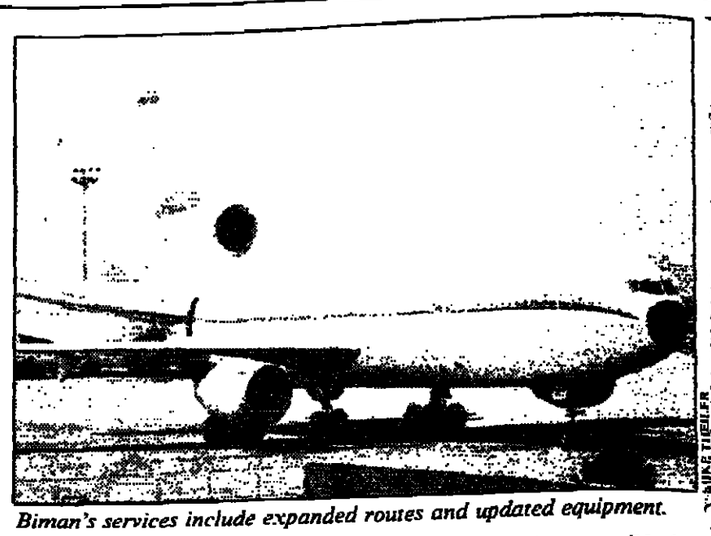
The airlines signed a contract in early March 1989 with an Australian company for construction of a modern maintenance hangar (worth US$30 million) that will save Biman a lot of hard-earned foreign exchange. On completion in 1991, it will allow Biman to undertake its own maintenance program and even serve smaller airlines of the region. In its bid for modernization, Biman sold off its three aging Boeing 707s last month and by year's end hopes to replace the F.27s. Medium-haul jets are being contemplated as a replacement on the regional routes in South Asia.

The country's liberal policy toward foreign airlines regarding air services to and from Bangladesh means that there are 15 international airlines flying to Dhaka. These comprise British Airways, Pakistan International, Thai International, Aeroflot, Air India, Singapore Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Saudia, Gulf Air, Emirates, Iraqi Airways, Royal Nepal, Indian Airlines, Dragon Airways of Hong Kong and Druck Airlines of Bhutan.

As a consequence, Biman faces keen competition, yet its profits have been steadily rising. Lieutenant Colonel Zainul Abedin, a retired soldier who is now Biman's deputy managing director, says: "Our turnover was approximately US$200 million last year. Bangladesh generates a good market and despite the stiff competition we face from so many other airlines, we still manage to enjoy an almost 55 percent share of the market. Our service is good and we have been maintaining a very satisfactory flight schedule regularly. This year we hope to carry over a million passengers. We are also planning to expand our network with new routes to New York and Tokyo."

Zia International Airport, which serves Dhaka, has been fitted out with high-technology navigation and security systems. Its runways were built to take jumbo jets. Two other airports, one in Chittagong and the other in Sylhet, are soon to be upgraded to international levels.

The two seaports, Chittagong in the southeast and Khulna in the southwest, handle international cargo. Full-scale shipping services are operated by the national shipping authority, the Bangladesh Shipping Corporation, with 22 ocean-going vessels. Shipping services include container services at the country's two international ports, and the provision of servicing for foreign craft.



Biman's services include expanded routes and updated equipment.

Bangladesh's telecommunications systems make use of the Indian Ocean Intelsat IV satellite for telecommunications relayed between two satellite ground stations, situated in Bethbunia and Talibabad. Nationwide direct dialing has come of age, and for international communications there are long-distance phone connections, fax, telexes and phonograms. The Bangladesh post office is responsible for letters and postal money transfers as well as telegrams and telephones.

The state-controlled radio and television networks provide both information and entertainment. A 1981 count showed there were 53 daily newspapers, more than 200 weeklies, 34 biweeklies, 194 monthlies and 43 quarterly periodicals, most privately owned and published in Dhaka.

Power generation has also increased from just over 700 megawatts in 1981 to 1,865 megawatts last year. The Rural Electrification Board (REB) has been taking electricity to more and more villages.

A.H.K.

Investment Incentives

Continued from page 11

ed floods of August and September 1988 and November's cyclone and tidal waves, which damaged domestic assets and hampered agricultural and industrial production. The average annual growth rate of the economy during the first four years of the current third five-year plan (1985-90) has been estimated at 3.4 percent, against the plan's projection of 5.4 percent.

The country's industrialization policy has undergone several changes since independence in 1971, a time when there was little encouragement of private entrepreneurs. In 1973 private-sector investments were limited to a mere US$320,000 a year; later, this figure was raised to US$3.7 million and in 1975 to US$8.32 million. Ceilings on private investment were completely abolished when the Foreign Private Investment Act was passed by parliament in 1980. Disinvestment by the state began and the stock market was reactivated.

The country's new industrial policy (NIP), put into operation in 1982, brought about substantial change by laying emphasis on private enterprise. A World Bank report has found that as a result of the NIP, the Bangladesh government has accomplished one of the most extensive privatization programs of public-sector enterprises in the world.

An Asian Development Bank study has found that after independence in 1971 and with the takeover of abandoned industrial units by the government and the nationalization of key industries, the private sector's share in manufacturing amounted to only 10 percent. But as a result of the process of disinvestment by the state and the privatization that followed, the private sector now accounts for 60 percent of the manufacturing sector's fixed assets.

The government instituted a Board of Investments (BOI) in January 1988 to increase the contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP by augmenting the growth of industries, with increased emphasis on private-sector participation. As A.K.M. Mosharraf Hossain, Bangladesh's secretary of industries and BOI executive chairman, says: "Bangladesh officials are directly involved in streamlining the setting up of new industries." Secretary Hossain added that a tax holiday, tariff protection and simplified procedures for receiving government approval of projects are among measures instigated by the BOI.

Industrial sector expanded significantly in 1988

The BOI also seeks to limit the role of the public sector to the establishment of strategic and heavy industries. One of the BOI's chief objectives is to create employment opportunities, especially in the rural areas, by encouraging geographic dispersal of industries that promote efficient import substitution and by encouraging export-oriented and export-linkage industries.

The country's export performance has been steadily improving, mainly in the non-traditional sectors such as garments, frozen foods and shrimp, tanned leather, fertilizer and handicrafts. Gross exports for 1989 are expected to be over US$1.2 billion. The country now has a foreign exchange reserve of over US$900 million and the remittances from Bangladeshis employed overseas, especially in the Middle East, are also likely to go up this year, to around US$760 million from US$743 million in 1988.

Despite all the problems faced by the country, its entrepreneurs have not lost faith. Even foreign investors who are already operating in the country agree that the investment climate still remains very good.

As the president of the Dhaka Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Salman F. Rahman, puts it, "The very size of the population offers tremendous potential and opportunities for investment, especially in textiles, leather goods, electronics linkage industries and natural gas industries."

Mr. Rahman, who is a director of the Bangladesh Export-Import Company (BEXIMCO) group, cites a survey carried out by his company late last year that showed that the incentives to investors offered by Bangladesh are not only comparable to but even better than those offered in any other country of the region: unlimited share of equity of the foreign partner, even up to 100 percent; liberal repatriation of dividends by the expatriate investor; and unlimited percentage of profits a foreign investor can declare as dividends.

John Downer, managing director of the Industrial Promotion and Development Company (IPDC), an affiliate of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), feels that Bangladesh has suffered from a negative image problem abroad because of the wide media coverage given to its natural disasters.

Mr. Downer feels the government, by actively soliciting foreign capital and know-how, has been moving in the right direction. He says: "The onus at this stage is on Bangladesh to prove its capacity and capability. I feel there has been a quickening in the level of meaningful inquiries regarding foreign private-sector collaboration in industries since the adoption of the new industrial policy."

In support of this sense of optimism is the fact that the industrial sector in itself has achieved significant growth over that of the previous year. A government evaluation, released in early March, says that industrial production grew by 5.41 percent against a mere 3.51 percent in fiscal year 87-88, while the production sector grew by 11.38 percent compared to 9.88 percent last year.

Constraints may hamper the dynamism of Bangladesh's economy today, but, given the attention and the seriousness of purpose of the country's current leadership, Bangladesh has good potential for economic advancement.

Afzal H. Khan

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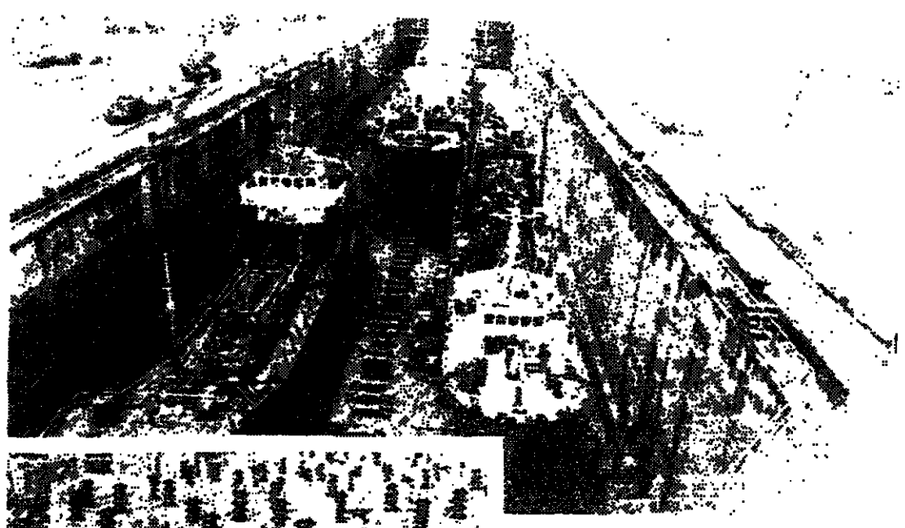

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Industry Planners Hope to Weave Riches From Rags

A Bangladesh success story: the country's garment industry is now fifth in the world (after Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and China) in garment exports to the United States, a big achievement for a small country that has been plagued by natural disasters and political change.

Following a 10-year struggle involving dogged determination, sensible government decisions and far-sighted entrepreneurship, the garment industry is now a much-cited example of the potential of Bangladesh's industrial sector.

In 1979 there were only four companies in the ready-made-garment export market. The industry consisted of thousands of small-scale tailors, sewing saris for women and longis for men. Production was almost entirely for the domestic market.

Exporters faced innumerable problems: virtually every bolt of cloth, piece of elastic, collar and button had to be imported. Machine import duties were 20 percent and technical know-how was nonexistent. Worse, foreign exchange was scarce.

Savvy garment makers, however, eyeing the success of their Asian counterparts, saw an industry with enormous potential. They joined entrepreneurs, retired civil servants and former military officers to form the Bangladesh Garment Makers and Exporters Association in 1979.

Together they lobbied the government for favorable duties. They pointed to the newly industrialized countries (NICs) like South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore and argued that Bangladesh should have a market share. The NICs were having quotas imposed and fabric dealers were looking for new sales elsewhere.

When the government was convinced of the incentives, it acted: machine import duties were slashed to two and a half percent and import license fees were eliminated. Tax advantages were enacted for joint ventures. Exporters sent skilled labor abroad for training. Most important of all, the industry negotiated with banks, buyers and agents for 120-day lines of credit. With the back-to-back line-of-credit basis established, foreign exchange ceased to be a problem.

Ten years later, export figures have grown by leaps and bounds: in 1979-80, only a pitiable US$322,000 worth of garments were shipped. By 1983-84, the figure was US$25 million; it quadrupled by 1984-85 to US$97 million; tripled again by 1986-87 to US$293 million; and finally, in 1987-88, total garment revenues stood at an astounding US$433 million.

Of course, since most of the materials must be imported, Bangladesh does not retain the entire export value. According to Ministry of Commerce figures, Bangladesh receives only 25 percent of the export value; the rest is paid to foreign suppliers.

However, the success of the growing industry is exactly what the government encourages in its support of non-traditional exports. Abdul Jalil Khan, joint-secretary for the ministry of commerce, notes: "The government is encouraging diversification, moving away from the export items, like jute and tea, which have suffered in recent years on world markets. Our growing sectors — garments, frozen foods, newsprint and fertilizer — will make our economy less vulnerable to foreign market forces."

In fact, garments, with a 35-percent share of export earnings, have surpassed jute (28 percent) as Bangladesh's principal export. Bangladesh once supplied about 90 percent of the world's "golden fiber," but in recent years synthetic fibers have cut deeply into the country's earnings, a perfect example of the circumstances underlying the government's push to diversify.

In the early '80s, Bangladesh was exporting mainly (about 80 percent) to Europe. Quotas were imposed, however, in 1985, and garment makers were quick to move into the giant U.S. market. The United States now imports the lion's share of exports, at 78 percent. But, as with Europe, quotas have been imposed and over the last few years growth has been limited to 6 percent.

The bilateral textile agreement with the United States expired on January 31, but has been renegotiated, with agreement on both sides on 12 out of 13 categories. The other category was uncontested. But the industry would like nothing better than to see the restrictions lifted entirely. (The EC dropped its quotas in 1987).

It argues that since Bangladesh is a less developed country (LDC), it is competing unfairly with the more powerful NICs like Hong Kong and Taiwan. Also, Bangladesh is a relatively new entrant in the garment market and the quotas can only stifle the young industry.

"We are a poor country; why should we be put on the same footing as the NICs?" asks Syedur Rahman, deputy chief for the ministry of commerce. "Besides, many of our Asian counterparts are running huge trade deficits with the United States, which is hardly the case with Bangladesh." Mr. Jalil Khan adds: "By dropping artificial restrictions and barriers, our heavy debt burden would get some relief."

Manufacturing garments, one of Bangladesh's promising exports. MIKE THEILER

Even though the United States has jumped from 28th to fifth place as an export market for Bangladesh, the country supplies only about 1 percent of the American market. Nonetheless, quotas are not likely to be lifted in the near future, so Bangladesh is pushing ahead with plans to maintain the industry's growth standards.

The government has earmarked nine mills to produce export-quality textile goods in an attempt to cut imports of fabric. These mills, in both the private and public sector, are being modernized with the potential aim of meeting at least 25 percent of future needs. To popularize local fabrics, the government is guaranteeing these mills a 10-percent share of export market. Locally grown cotton is also being encouraged in yet another attempt to pare the dependence on imports. China has signed an accord to modernize the country's silk industry, but officials feel that useful silk production is a few years away from fruition.

From the original four exporters, there are now about 722 units, shipping more than 40 separate categories of garments. The factories employ more than 200,000 workers and, officials like to point out, 95 percent are women. "This is an important socioeconomic development," says Mr. Jalil Khan. "Besides earning money, they are achieving a sense of dignity and self-respect. And this is an important factor in family planning."

The target for the fiscal year ending June 1989 is US$542 million. Despite the unprecedented flooding last year, officials say that production is now in full swing and they have little doubt that expectations will be met and possibly even exceeded.

M.T.

Export Processing Zones Draw Investors

Following the passage of the Foreign Private Investment Act by Bangladesh's parliament in 1980, the country has been pursuing a goal of quick industrial growth. As a first step toward attracting local and foreign entrepreneurs, the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) was created to set up duty-free zones in various parts of the country, offering special incentives to encourage the growth of export-oriented industries.

The Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Act was passed in 1980 and the first such zone became operational in 1985 in Chittagong, the chief seaport of the country, about 265 kilometers (165 miles) southeast of Dhaka. The 630-acre zone is cradled between the port and the airport, just two and a half kilometers from each.

The Chittagong Export Processing Zone today boasts 45 authorized projects, both local and joint ventures, of which 23 have gone into operation, employing 3,899 workers. Of these projects, a dozen are wholly foreign-owned enterprises, 19 are joint ventures and the remaining 14 are locally owned industries. The projects involve textiles, garments, towels, electronics and electrical goods, sportswear, artificial leather, acrylics, chemicals, plastic molding, imitation jewelry, perfumes, furniture, container handling, steel chains, refined sugar and leasing services. Current investors are from the United States, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Singapore and other countries.

An executive board consisting of a chairman and three members directs BEPZA. Since the board acts in close liaison with the country's president, its decisions are deemed to be those of the government itself. BEPZA can approve projects of up to US$3.3 million and it operates the zones.

Spurred by the success of the Chittagong zone, BEPZA is planning the creation of two other zones. One of these, likely to be set up within a couple of years, will be designed for air freight and will possibly be located near Dhaka's Zia International Airport; the other is likely to be built in Khulna, the country's second-largest seaport.

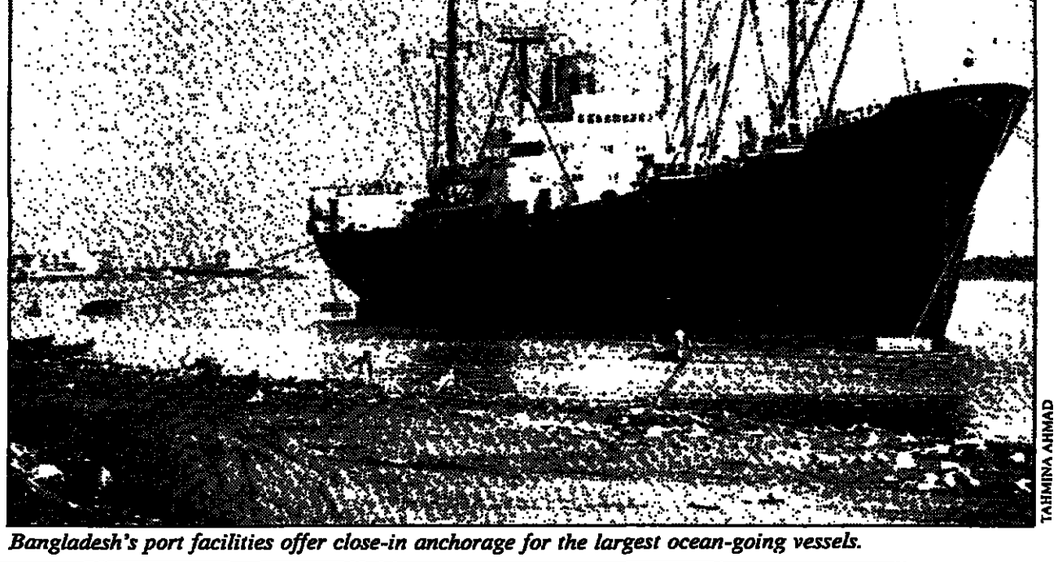
Azizul Huq, a retired Brigadier General and BEPZA's chairman, terms the Chittagong Export Processing Zone "Asia's low-cost production base." He says: "Considering the geographic location of the country and its abundant supply of cheap labor and low production costs, we provide a vast potential for export-oriented industries in our zones." He adds: "So far we have received favorable responses from foreign investors who should be assured that their investments are protected by law against appropriation or nationalization. Also, we are a member of the MIGA, the International Investment Guarantee Association."

Listing the advantages that a foreign investor would enjoy in Bangladesh, General Huq says: "We offer equal facilities to both local and foreign entrepreneurs. There's no discrimination with regard to duties and taxes, unlike some other countries of the region who give preference to their own citizens. One of the outstanding features is that we allow three years' tax-free income to the expatriates working here, besides offering five- to ten-year tax holidays and rebates to the investors."

BEPZA also offers offshore banking facilities to foreign investors, thereby considerably easing their capital situation. It organizes infrastructural facilities for industrial projects and has fixed the wages and salaries for different categories of workers. Furthermore, it has set rates for power, gas and water supplies and for the installation of telecommunication facilities.

Bangladesh especially wants to attract labor-intensive, export-oriented industries which rely on indigenous raw materials. General Huq adds: "Of course, one of our main desires is also to ensure the transfer of technology in the form of projects which we classify as pioneer industries and to which we offer even more lucrative incentives."

A.H.K.



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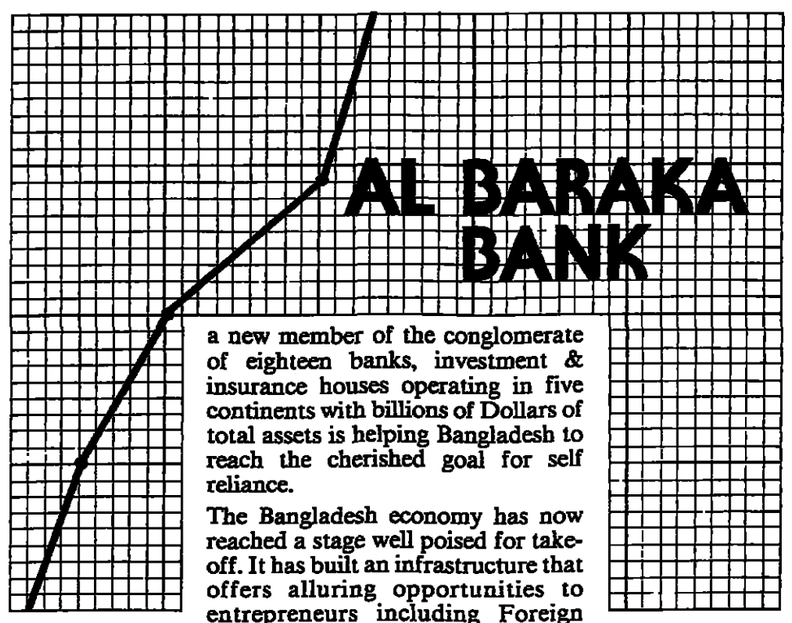

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Planting the Seeds for a More Predictable Future

The unprecedented floods of 1988 could not have come at a worse time for Bangladesh's agricultural sector. Some two-thirds of the country was under water and the devastation was monumental; food losses have been put at 2 million tons, further compounding recent annual food shortfalls of about 12 percent. Since agriculture (including fisheries, forestry and livestock) accounts for nearly half the Gross Domestic Product, policymakers remain concerned by the sector's performance.

"A satisfactory rate of overall economic growth is simply unfeasible without a sufficiently dynamic agriculture. Serious concern therefore is understandable, if agricultural growth slows down," reads a newly released report by the Bangladesh Agriculture Sector Review (BASR).

During the past 10 years, improved technologies, expanded irrigation and high-yield crops have done much to boost annual food production to some 16 million tons. But natural calamities have not been the only factor in the stagnation of agriculture. The burgeoning population has canceled out any benefits of recent significant gains in production. The International Rice Research Institute has reported that over the last 20 years, Bangladesh has probably been the only Asian country where the increase in rice production (46 percent) has not kept pace with population growth (58 percent).

Bangladesh's population is now about 110 million, making it the most densely populated agrarian economy in the world. The country is about the size of England and Wales. Consequently, land resources are extremely limited, only 0.2 acres per head and 1.5 acres per rural household. Crop intensity during the '60s and '70s supported a big boost in production, as well as expanded irrigation, but annual growth rates have been declining in the 1980s.

Despite the recent setbacks, notable successes have been achieved. "Agriculture as a whole has made significant contributions to the growth of food production," said Dr. M. Motlubor Rahman, executive vice-chairman of the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC). "Over the last 15 years, food grain production has been increased from 9 million to 16 million tons, irrespective of the natural disasters," he said.

BASR's report emphasized that one of the keys to future potential was better utilization and management of irrigation facilities. According to government figures, only about 22 percent of total cultivated land is under irrigation, mostly through the use of minor equipment such as pumps and tube wells. The report says that the private sector has not been, and cannot be expected to be, enthusiastic about investments if the rate of return is not improved.

Another key to expansion is the increased use of high-yield varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Rice is the number one crop, with 80 percent of arable land under production. About 30 percent of the rice areas are under HYV types, and there is a big push to increase acreage with these types since the yield is double that of the local variety. BARC acts as the coordinating body for collecting research done by various extension divisions, institutes and ministries.

Farming in Bangladesh is much more complex than meets the eye. Soil types can be markedly different within one single area, and continuous soil testing and fertilizer trials are needed. Climate analysis must be monitored and studied. BARC must collect thousands of pieces of data from regional, national and international institutes and store the information for later retrieval and dissemination. Dhaka has been named the center for networking with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

The non-crop agricultural sectors — such as fisheries, forestry and livestock — now account for a third of the agricultural value added. In particular, exports of frozen foods such as prawns, shrimps, frog's legs and fish to such markets as the United States and Japan have risen dramatically, from US$57 million in 1983-84 to US$139 million in the 1987-88 fiscal year.

The jute industry has fallen on hard times. At one time Bangladesh supplied about 90 percent of the world's needs for this natural fiber. However, the development of synthetic fibers has caused a drop in world demand. After 1947, jute products were the primary source of foreign exchange and as recently as 1986 accounted for 56 percent of export earnings. Those earnings are now down to only 33 percent and the growing garment industry has replaced the "golden fiber" as the principal sector for exports.

The BASR has oulined a number of steps for accelerating agricultural growth:

- agriculture's share of public development expenditures, slashed of late, should be restored (the huge cuts were largely accounted for by the withdrawal of fertilizer subsidies);
- prices should be lowered from their present levels;
- there should be greater public-sector involvement in the development of minor irrigation; and additional allocations of resources should be considered for research on development of HYVs for foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds and horticultural crops.

Optimism remains high, both in government and in the institutes, that self-sufficiency can be attained. The BASR believes that substantial untapped potential exists in rice production which, if the right steps are taken, could lead to a growth rate of 4 percent each year through the year 2005.

M.T.

MIKE THEILER

Rice production remains a key activity of the agricultural sector.

Top Priority to Health Services and Education

Education and health, two crucial social indicators, have been assigned top priority by the Bangladesh government. Under the current five-year plan (1985-90), special emphasis has been placed on improving the quality of education and on expanding facilities.

Hoping to achieve an 80 percent literacy rate by the end of the century, the government is not only strengthening primary education but also promoting short-term literacy courses for adults.

Primary education has been given top billing, with almost 50 percent of the education budget allotted to it. The nationalization of over 1,000 private primary schools is meant to ensure that over 70 percent of children of school-going age are in school by the year 2000.

Secretary of Education Hedayet Ahmed says: "Education is the fundamental right of every citizen and is the most important weapon for human resource development. Our slogan is 'Education is for national development'."

At the primary level three parallel types of educational systems coexist: Montessori kindergartens, the inexpensive general primary educational system and the parochial Madrasa schools. Although the Montessori kindergartens are too expensive for the masses, the government has tried to allay apprehensions regarding such Western-oriented institutions in the hope of keeping all development options open.

A number of primary-age children are sent to parochial schools. There are now 1,300 religious schools, called Madrasahs, where 1.6 million children study the Koran, Islamic doctrine and Arabic. These religious schools once focused only on religious education but the syllabus has been expanded to include science, mathematics, English and Bangla in order to meet the needs of today's technological era.

There are 10 medical colleges, four engineering colleges, two agricultural colleges, one engineering university, one agricultural university, 18 polytechnical institutes and 54 vocational institutes. Specialized training institutes are devoted to glassmaking, ceramics, animal husbandry, livestock training, carpentry, leather, physical education and library science.

The government is promoting a national health care system that aims to provide health care for all by the year 2000. At present over 60 percent of the population has access to health services, and average life expectancy is 49 years.

The public sector provides about 75 percent of the total 27,637 hospital beds in the country's 436 hospitals. Mother and child health and family health complexes provide 204 additional beds. The police, railways and civil service have separate medical facilities funded by the government.

TAHMINA AHMAD

Improved educational facilities planned throughout the country.

In urban areas there is a strong orientation toward Western medicine, but in the villages health care includes the services of homeopaths and folk healers using traditional herbal medicine.

Primary health care is provided through a three-tier system of consultation and referral. At the village level there are community health workers; at the intermediate level, subdistrict health complexes provide diagnostic and other health services on referral.

A strong health and family-planning program exists at the subdistrict level. It provides nutritional information, immunization, family planning, preventive health education, pre- and postnatal care, referral and follow-up. Communicable diseases are being countered by immunization, epidemiological surveillance and health education.

Private investment in training, infrastructure development, pharmaceutical industries and extension services for primary health care is being encouraged.

Tahmina Ahmad

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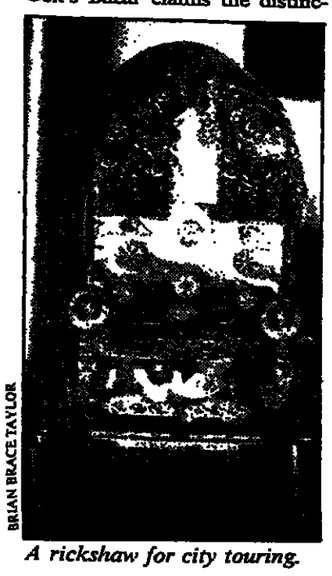
Every year Bangladesh misses hundreds of thousands of tourists who choose the attractions of the country's neighbors: majestic India, exotic Nepal and reclusive Burma. Bangladesh is hardly at the top of anyone's list of holiday — or even business — destinations, but the national tourism organization, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC), plans to change that. "Visit Bangladesh Before The Tourists Come" is the slogan on its eye-catching posters.

The adventure traveler will be challenged by Bangladesh's variety of unusual attractions. Paddle steamers and ferries ply the powerful Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers as well as dozens of smaller tributaries. In Sylhet Province, terraced tea gardens and lush, tropical forests roll upland to the foothills of the Himalayas. The Sundarban National Park, with its almost impenetrable mangrove forests, is home to the world-famous Bengal tiger. And, for those who think a holiday is best spent lounging on golden sands under palm trees, Cox's Bazar claims the distinction of having the longest stretch of uninterrupted beach anywhere in the world.



BRIAN BRACE TAYLOR

A rickshaw for city touring.

The Bangladeshis are a kind, hospitable and friendly people. "Welcome to my country!" is an oft-heard refrain. The welcome is usually accompanied by any number of inquiries, ranging from questions about one's home country to personal income. Undoubtedly, the friendly questioner will have a brother in Indiana or a cousin in London's East End or an acquaintance in Hong Kong.

BPC is taking the initiative in establishing the programs and infrastructure necessary to boost tourism. The World Tourism Organization is providing expertise along with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in finalizing a 10-year master plan for developing hotels and motels, recreational facilities, island resorts and national parks. "Recent programs have been very encouraging," says Habibur Rahman, chairman of BPC, "and we are quite hopeful about carrying out further expansion."

An Italian investment team has been studying BPC suggestions for developing uninhabited coral islands in the Bay of Bengal. Planners foresee beachcombers transported from Cox's Bazar by ferry (in four to six hours) to bungalows on white sands next to azure waters. The BPC is also pressing investors for funds for river boats, complete with cabins and galleys, to be used to ferry groups to the Sundarban Park to view the tigers, crocodiles, monkeys and pythons as well as the tropical flora.

Mr. Rahman says that his current focus is the domestic market. "As we emphasize the domestic programs, our international plans as a natural consequence will benefit," he says. In a similar vein, youth and student tourism is also being encouraged. Lastly, BPC is targeting the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), whose members include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. BPC has some 10 tour packages ranging from visits of a few hours to an all-inclusive 14 days/13 nights.

Biman Bangladesh, the national airline, is continuing to expand; it served more than one million passengers in 1988. Biman's DC-10s now fly to 24 destinations on three continents. Route expansions are being planned for Beijing, Hong Kong and New York. Domestically, the 44-passenger Fokker F.27 and the 85-passenger Fokker F.28 make the short (usually about 40 minutes) domestic hops from Dhaka, known in the West as Dacca. Biman has an excellent safety record; KLM in Amsterdam handles maintenance when the fleet is in Europe. Zia International Airport has been spruced up recently, with much-improved check-in facilities and smoother passport and customs checks. The introduction of red and green customs channels has been an especially welcome addition for arriving passengers.

Accommodation in Bangladesh ranges from luxury hotels to simple, cheap lodgings for the budget-conscious traveler. Dhaka's Sonargaon Hotel, operated by the Pan Pacific group, is definitely in the former category. It is a welcoming oasis in the dusty, chaotic capital. Its attentive staff, sumptuous cuisine and poolside leisure are all first class. The Dhaka Sheraton has undergone a one-million-dollar refurbishing and remains the favorite of long-time visitors. Nearby, the Holiday Inn group is laying the groundwork for a 400-room hotel and shopping complex. In the medium-price category, the Prbani in Dhaka's leading commercial district is popular for its local cuisine. The recently opened Sundarban Hotel is also budget-priced and its staff is especially friendly and helpful.

Outside Dhaka, BPC operates a series of hotels and motels in the most popular sites. There are also hostels, cottages and government rest houses. BPC has full details in its brochures. The river boats in the delta, such as the Dhaka-Barisal and the Dhaka-Khulna Rocket, have first-class cabins. For sightseeing, the Rocket is better since you travel in daylight; the Barisal route usually is an evening-to-dawn schedule. The cabins are clean and have sinks, fans and comfortable berths.

Dhaka, with its 8 million people, is a swirl of rushing, jostling humanity. The traveler could opt for the safety of a taxi, but the ubiquitous rickshaw is highly recommended: one must negotiate the fare first and then hang on for a joyride never to be forgotten. The city has 700 mosques, the faithful making their way five times a day to prayers. The cinema houses have 20-foot-high marquees in electric colors with images of stars known to every Bangladeshi. The crowded markets and stalls of Old Dhaka sell a cornucopia of goods.

The visitor who feels the need to escape the crush of the city can retreat to the provinces, where there are quiet tea gardens, unspoiled beaches and rural farm areas. But wherever one goes, the Bangladeshis lay out the welcome mat.

M.T.

MIKE THEILER

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Fine Arts Reflect Filigree Of a Cosmopolitan History

Bangladesh, a South Asian crossroads, has seen the influx of central Asian nomads, Aryans, Greeks, Hindus, Buddhists, Moslems, Persians and Afghans. Each group influenced and enriched Bengal's arts and crafts.

It is said that fine muslin fabrics were used as shrouds for the ancient Egyptian mummies and that Bengal's silks graced the pharaohs of Egypt and the aristocracy of Rome and Greece well over a thousand years ago. By the seventh century, the fame of Bengal's muslin fabric had spread throughout Europe and was traded under the name of *textiles ventalis* or fabrics of "woven air," so delicate was the product.

Sadly, with the advent of British colonialism in the 17th century and with the powerful East India Company establishing a trading center in Calcutta, the machines of the West's industrial revolution wrecked Bengal's weaving industry. Contemporary Bangladesh is making a concerted effort to rejuvenate its traditional crafts.

The Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) has undertaken various craft development programs, including artisan training, in an attempt to keep generations-old skills from dying out. In addition to textiles, the crafts include pottery, embroidery, cane and jute products, jewelry and metalwork. Shoppers will find a wide selection to choose from, happy in the knowledge that they are playing a part in keeping Bangladesh's traditions alive.

Whether muslin, silk or cotton, handloom-produced fabrics continue to be one of the country's best buys. Women's saris reveal the painstaking stitching and attention to detail that reflects pride of craftsmanship. The sari is, of course, the best known and most eye-catching souvenir for the visitor to Bangladesh, but tablecloths, bedsheets, tapestries and menswear also are available. Each region has its own distinct product: saris from Dhaka and Tangail, Monipuri blankets from Sylhet, silk from Rajshahi and tribal dress designs from the Hill Tract areas of Chittagong.

Vendors say the best buys in Dhaka are pink pearls, also known as Dhaka pearls. They have a color unlike that of other pearls and are said to have elicited a smile from Queen Elizabeth II during her royal visit.

Metalwork products range from gold and silver to brass and copperware. Finely engraved arabesque plates, silver bracelets with inlaid stones and heavy, hand-pounded brass pots and urns are all examples of smithing skills that have been handed down from father to son for generations. Vivid shawls, bedsheets, tapestries and tablecloths in intricate patterns are created out of pieces of cotton cloth.

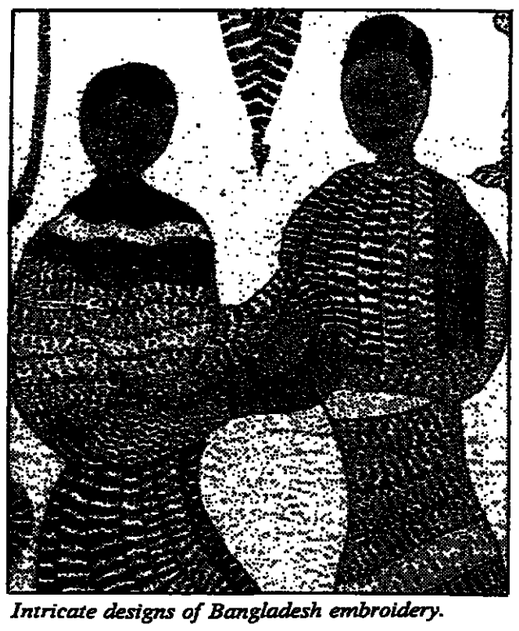
Terracotta jars, formed by potters using the mud of the rural areas, are made in stark browns or red clay, some accented with bright pigments. Jute, the "golden fiber," is used extensively in carpets, handbags, mats and for making hanging plant holders. Highly polished bull horns, conch-shell bangles and various bamboo items, all made from indigenous raw materials, can also be purchased.

The most popular markets in Dhaka are the shops along New Elephant Road, the Baital Mukkarram market near Dhaka's newest and biggest mosque, the Shahbagh arcade and the DIT Super Market.

A word about buying: prices in shops in the major hotels will usually be firm, but elsewhere the word is "haggle." The seller will always ask at least twice as much for an item as it is worth. This is all part of bargaining, and the buyer is expected to express dismay and tell the shopkeeper the price is "beshi," too much.

If the potential buyer begins to walk away, the shopkeeper will usually call him back for another round. If it is a particularly large or costly item, the negotiations are not considered serious until the seller asks the customer to sit down and have tea with him.

M.T.



Intricate designs of Bangladesh embroidery.

Tahmina Ahmad is a writer based in Bangladesh. Afzal H. Khan is a journalist based in Dhaka who writes for The New Nation and other publications. Mike Theiler is a free-lance writer and photographer based in Hong Kong.

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SPORTS

Rio to Adelaide, Long Road Begins For Grand Prix

By Stewart McBride
Special to the Herald Tribune

RIO DE JANEIRO — It seems only fitting that Brazil, where inflation revs at close to an annual 1000 percent, opens the racing season of the world's costliest automobiles driven by the most handsomely paid athletes.

Sunday is the debut of the flashy but rugged Formula One Grand Prix race season, which not only marks a technological watershed in motor racing history but resurrects the deadly duel between McLaren's *frères ennemis:* Alain Prost, 34, of France, the most successful driver in Grand Prix history, and Ayrton Senna, 29, his Brazilian arch-rival who won last year's championship.

The recent outlawing of horsepower-boosting turbo engines, which have dominated Formula One for a decade, revives bygone days when racing skills and track finesse were more decisive than engine power. It is likely to make the 1989 season one of the most competitive in years.

Formula One is the volatile World Series of motor racing, in which three dozen drivers, shoehorned into tiny, monstrously powerful cars, barrel through courses in 16 cities on five continents. They collect points in each race toward the annual championship title decided by the final November race in Adelaide, Australia.

Outside the Olympics and World Cup soccer, Grand Prix racing is the world's most popular televised sport. Nearly one billion viewers in 70 countries will watch Sunday's race, and that audience is expected to grow with this year's introduction of on-board television cameras similar to those used in Indy car racing.

Further intensifying this year's fierce competition is the arrival of a bumper crop of new drivers — seven in all — including the two 1988 Formula 3000 champions, Roberto Moreno of Italy and Aguri Suzuki of Japan. At each race 38 drivers will be battling to qualify for 26 places on Sunday's starting grid.

Crowding the track with inexperienced, overeager drivers, say Formula One officials, could lead to a spate of accidents. Last week during preseason Rio testing, Philippe Streiff, 33, of France crashed his AGS-Ford at 140 miles per hour (220 kilometers per hour) and was flown, paralyzed, back to Paris for surgery.

The teams to watch in the hotly contested 1989 Formula One Championship are:

McLaren-Honda. Powered by reliable Honda engines, driven by the world's two best racers, this team won a remarkable 15 out of 16 races last year and became the most successful team in Grand Prix history.

Osamu Goto, the Honda Formula One boss, says the new Honda V-10 is already more powerful than last year's turbo, and Ron Dennis, McLaren's managing director, says the new MP4/5 chassis is the "best aerodynamically shaped car in McLaren history."

Prost and Senna have been busy the past two weeks working out the bugs in the new car. Prost who finished second, behind Senna, in last year's standings, will be going for his sixth Rio victory in eight years.

Williams: The British team that won the 1987 championships will have exclusive use of a powerful new V-10 engine built by Renault that is returning to Formula One after a two-year absence. (The engine constructors Lamborghini and Yamaha are also coming into Formula One this year).

Joining this Franco-Anglo alliance is a promising Belgian driver, Thierry Boutsen, who finished fourth last year and who will replace Nigel Mansell, the British ace who left to drive for Ferrari. Boutsen, 31, will team up with Williams's veteran Riccardo Patrese, the 34-year old Italian who on Sunday can break Graham Hill's career record of 176 Grand Prix starts.

Ferrari: The death last year of Enzo Ferrari, the godfather of European motor racing, has left Ferrari's Formula One team in a tangle of internal politics. Fiat, the Italian automobile giant, operates the racing program out of Maranello, but the team's technical nerve center is still sequestered in Guildford, England, under the direction of the English design genius John Barnard.

Barnard's new Ferrari 640 with its revolutionary push-button gearshift on the steering wheel is expected to give hard-charging drivers Mansell, 34, and Gerhard Berger, 29, of Austria a shot at their first championship.

Lotus: Languishing in the doldrums, the once-invincible British team has not won a race since 1987, when Senna won in Detroit, or taken a championship since Mario Andretti's triumph 11 years ago.

Lotus's top driver, Nelson Piquet, 36, of Brazil has won 20 Grand Prix races, three world championships and earns more than $10 million a year. But he finished in sixth place last year. Piquet recently recovered from a rib broken in a fall aboard his yacht and will be further handicapped, by Honda's withdrawal of its engines.

Benetton and March. Rio is notorious for its abrasive track and hellish temperatures, which take their toll on drivers and machines. Sweltering Phoenix, which replaces Detroit as the U.S. Grand Prix venue in June, is expected to be even more strenuous on cars and drivers.

In Rio where only nine of 26 cars finished last year's race, reliability is the secret to success. While most teams in Rio will be toying with new engines, chassis and gear boxes, the Benetton and March teams are racing well-tested Formula One cars from last season, and consequently are touted as dark horses in Sunday's race.

The Benetton-Ford racers will be piloted by the assertive Alessandro Nannini, 29, of Italy and Johnny Herbert. Herbert, the 24-year-old British Formula 3 champion, still suffers from leg injuries sustained in a violent accident last year at Brands Hatch, England.

Formula One warfare this year will be waged on the track and in the pits. Pirelli, the Italian tire maker, will challenge the racing rubber monopoly of Akron-based Goodyear, the world's largest tire company. Pirelli's flagship will be the recently rejuvenated Brabham team whose drivers (Stefano Modena, 25, of Italy, and Martin Brundle, 29, of England, the reigning world sports car champion) have been laying down blistering times in preseason tests.

Agence France-Presse

The 1988 Formula One champion, Ayrton Senna, left, and his rival and teammate, Alain Prost.

Lewis Says Up to 10 Medalists Used Steroids at Olympics

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. sprinter Carl Lewis testified in a congressional committee hearing Thursday that he believes "at least five to 10" Olympic medals last summer were awarded to track and field athletes who had used steroids, although he refused to name any names, nationalities or events.

"To add to that, some of them were gold medals, definitely," he said.

Speaking to members of the crime subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, Lewis said it was not difficult to tell when athletes have been taking steroids, making his remarks with some conviction.

The congressmen are considering legislation sponsored by Representative Pete Stark, Democrat of California, that would forbid the mail-order sale of steroids from Canada and Mexico to the United States.

After the hearing, Lewis balked when asked to embellish his statements.

"I don't think there's really any need to do it," Lewis said. "Someone asked me an opinion and I just gave what I thought. I said five to 10. That's just what I thought."

There were 114 individual medals awarded in track and field in Seoul and another 12 in four relays.

James Colburn/Agence France-Presse

Olympic medalist Carl Lewis, testifying at congressional hearings.

Lewis said he was speaking solely about track and field athletes. "I don't really know much about the other sports," he said as he left the hearings.

He said he included Ben Johnson, the Canadian sprinter, in his calculations. Johnson was stripped of his gold medal in the 100 meters after he tested positive for a steroid, and Lewis was declared the winner. Johnson's situation provoked a national outcry in Canada and launched the on-going drug inquiry there.

At about the same time Lewis was testifying before the congressional subcommittee, Jamie Astaphan, Johnson's doctor, was telling Canadian Press that "every athlete in Seoul" was on steroids.

"If there was any athlete not on them, they were probably from Sri Lanka or Timbuktoo or some other godforsaken place," he said in an interview from the Caribbean island of St. Kitts.

Lewis, unaware of Astaphan's comments, told the subcommittee that "most U.S. athletes are not using steroids." But those athletes who do use steroids incurred Lewis's wrath.

"This is a tremendous problem and it is growing by leaps and bounds," he said.

Lewis, who won four gold medals at the 1984 Olympics and two golds and a silver in Seoul, called for an independent agency to test athletes around the world for steroid use, encouraged random drug testing and said coaches who encourage steroid use by their athletes should be forced out of the sport.

Samaranch Defends IOC And Its Record on Drugs

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The head of the International Olympic Committee says witnesses in the Canadian inquiry on drug use in sports have taken cheap shots at the IOC's anti-drug record.

The IOC president, Juan António Samaranch, said no organization had done more than the committee to battle drug abuse among athletes.

"My feeling is the only one really fighting against doping is the IOC," he said in an interview on Thursday. "We do this fighting with facts, not words, and we are ready to fight further and eliminate doping from sports. But we cannot fight alone."

Samaranch noted that the IOC controls drug testing of athletes just once every four years. He also cited the disqualification of a record 11 athletes in 1984 and another 10 at the Seoul Olympics last summer as proof that the committee was serious about its anti-drug stand.

It was the disqualification of one athlete in Seoul — Ben Johnson of Canada — that focused worldwide attention on drug use in the Olympics and promoted the federal inquiry, now in recess in Toronto.

Samaranch said the IOC was pushing ahead with a mobile drug testing laboratory that could check athletes anywhere at any time. A sponsor is being sought to help pay for the project, he added.

BOOKS

A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANY

By John Irving. 543 pages. $19.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Caryn James

WHEN the film version of John Irving's "The World According to Garp" appeared, people who hoped to be intellectually fashionable sniffed and claimed, "I never liked the book in the first place." Since the huge commercial success of the novel, in 1978, Irving has often been snobbishly and mistakenly dismissed as merely popular.

He is more than popular. He is a Populist, determined to keep alive the Dickensian tradition that revels in colorful set pieces, blubbers with sentimentality, finds depth in cartoonish characters and teaches moral lessons.

You do not have to claim that Irving matches Dickens's greatness — a silly comparison — to credit him with the serious ambition of carrying the 19th-century novel into our literary age.

More than any of his novels since "Garp," more than the raucous but shallow "Hotel New Hampshire" and the somber "Cider House Rules," "A Prayer for Owen Meany" embraces those 19th-century qualities.

Irving's seventh novel does not have the astounding narrative power and playfulness of "Garp." It takes its own eccentric approach to Irving's constant theme: life is miraculous, fraught with meaning and loaded with booby traps.

The story follows Owen Meany's marginal growth from a boy to a man.

At age 11, he is the size of a 5-year-old. As an adult, he is barely 5 feet tall. Throughout his life, he keeps his unnaturally high-pitched voice, its squeals suggested by the capital letters Irving uses even for Owen's most trivial dialogue. "'TURN ON THE LIGHT!' said Owen Meany."

Owen's story is told, in flashbacks to the 1950s and '60s, by his nondescript best friend, John Wheelwright. Through him, we see Owen as a hero, a martyr, a prophet and a Christ-figure.

Through John's own struggle with belief, Irving frames the everlasting questions that haunt his novel. Does fate or chance control one's life? Is there a God who orders even the tragedies of the world?

The novel is not a religious argument; it is John's prayer of remembrance for Owen Meany, who helped him believe in God.

Owen and John grow up in the town of Gravesend, New Hampshire, where the poor Meanys own a granite mine. Owen virtually cut his teeth on gravestones. The Wheelwrights are the town's aristocrats, even though John is illegitimate.

Beautiful and kind, Tabby Wheelwright is adored by both her son and Owen. It is a double tragedy when, in the novel's first chapter, Owen steps up to bat at a Little League game, and hits a foul ball that strikes and kills his best friend's mother.

In Gravesend, symbols take the place of the natural irrational anger that would surely be found in real life. The 11-year-old Owen expresses his sorrow by giving John his treasured baseball cards. And prompted by his newly married, newly widowed stepfather, John returns them along with a stuffed armadillo that both boys love.

But "Owen Meany" does not become treacly, because Irving maintains his sense of the ridiculous.

Despite a profusion of family and town eccentrics and the shadow of the war in Vietnam, Irving cannot create a bridge between the world of the novel and our own.

Owen himself remains a curiosity, without the power to touch our emotions until the last chapter. There, Irving is unashamedly sentimental and genuinely moving as John recalls how Owen's prophecy is fulfilled in unexpected ways. Irving reaches his 19th-century stride too late.

There is a catch phrase John picks up from Owen: certain things "GIVE YOU THE SHIVERS." "A Prayer for Owen Meany," which asks to be judged on old-fashioned terms, has high-minded hopes and some vitality. It just doesn't give you the shivers.

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME old friends and rivals battled in the third round of Vanderbilt Knockout Team play at the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals. Two decades ago Italian teams including Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna captured a pair of world team titles with a victory in the finals over American squads that included Edgar Kaplan, Norman Kay and Bill Root as members. History repeated itself here, for the two Italians, teamed with Sam Stayman, Richard Reisig and Lea Dupont, won by 60 imps. On the diagramed deal, playing with Reisig, Belladonna's passive opening lead gave no help to the declarer. Kaplan as South, after winning the opening spade lead with the king, could see eight easy tricks and various chances for a ninth. He would have succeeded if he had attacked hearts, but it seemed more normal to try diamonds. He led to the king in dummy and played a low diamond, hoping that East held the queen or that the suit would divide three-three. Unfortunately for him, Belladonna captured the jack with the queen and returned the ten, driving out dummy's ace. South led to the spade queen, unblocking that suit, and tried the heart jack. He was hoping for a doubleton honor in the West hand, but there was no luck there either: East won with the queen and returned the suit to give the defense five tricks. Belladonna's passive lead, in a suit in which dummy was known to hold four cards, paid off. The same contract succeeded in the replay.

NORTH
♠ A J 9 8
♡ A 7 2
◇ A K 7 2
♣ 10 3

WEST
♠ 10 5 2
♡ Q 8 5
◇ Q 10 9 5
♣ A 8 7

EAST
♠ 7 6 4 3
♡ K 9 8
◇ 8 4
♣ J 9 4 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q
♡ J 10 4 3
◇ J 8 3
♣ K Q 6 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

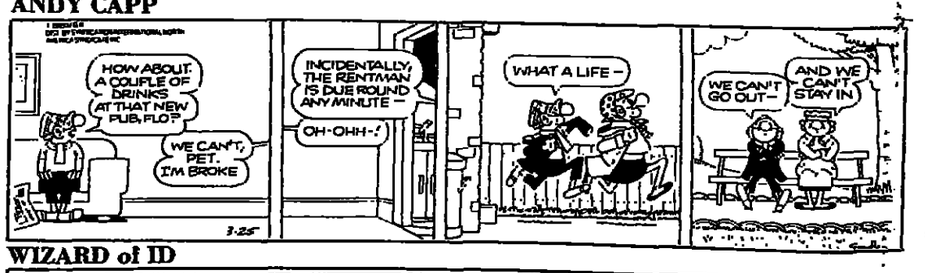
South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2♣	Pass
3♡	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade five.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



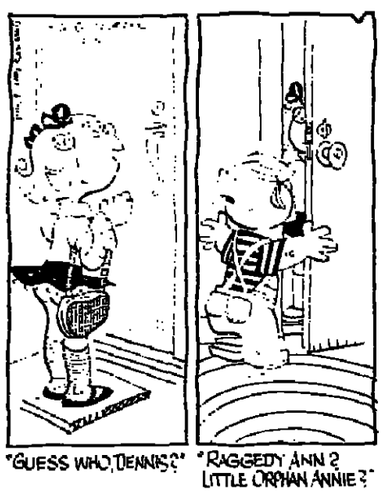
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEFEC

TARFD

REPOPH

HERTHS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer here: ( ) " ( ) "

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WAGON CLOAK FLATLY RADIUS
Answer: That so-called financial advisor is always ready to back his judgment with this— YOUR LAST DOLLAR

BLONDIE

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

UNLV Upsets Arizona, 68-67, in NCAA Regional

James Keuny/Reuters-UPI

Sean Elliott, left, bumps into Stacey Augmon of UNLV during the 68-67 upset of Arizona.

St. Louis and St. John's Advance

The Associated Press

Roland Gray's basket with 12 seconds remaining gave St. Louis a 66-65 victory over New Mexico in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and earned the Billikens a trip to the

NIT BASKETBALL

National Invitation Tournament semifinals.

St. Louis will play Michigan State on Monday in New York.

St. John's also advanced to the semifinals Thursday night, with an 83-80 overtime victory over Ohio State in Columbus, Ohio. St. John's will take on Alabama-Birmingham in Monday's other semifinal at Madison Square Garden.

The championship is set for Wednesday.

St. Louis was 20 points behind at halftime. With 10 minutes to go, the Billikens had narrowed the lead to 51-49 on a Gray rebound and foul shot.

"We told them if we could get within 10 with 10 minutes to go, we'd be in fine shape," St. Louis Coach Roland Gray said. "And lo and behold, with about 13 or 12 minutes to go we were only down seven.

"I told them, 'We're ahead of schedule.'"

After falling behind for the first time, 59-58, on a Monroe Douglass basket with 3:39 left, New Mexico responded with a six-foot jumper by Charlie Thomas and a three-pointer by Rob Robbins.

The Lobos had a chance to take a three-point lead with less than 20 seconds left, but Newberry stole the ball from Willie Banks in the corner and fed Gray under the basket for the winning score.

The Lobos had another chance with four seconds left, but Newberry again stole the ball and threw it in the air as time ran out.

In Columbus, Billy Singleton and Jason Buchanan scored four points each in overtime after St. John's overcame a 13-point second-half deficit. St. John's won despite losing its leading scorer, Jayson Williams, to fouls with 6:43 left in the second half.

Williams paced the Redmen with 21 points, 10 in a 19-6 run that brought St. John's from a 48-35 deficit to a 54-54 tie.

The score was tied five more times, and there were seven lead changes the rest of the way as neither team led by more than four points.

Buchanan added 18 points, Matt Brust 14 and Malik Sealy and Singleton 10 each for St. John's.

Ohio State got 15 points from Perry Carter, 14 from Grady Matteen, 13 from Jerry Francis and 11 from Jamaal Brown.

WEST: Seton Hall Downs Indiana, 78-65

New York Times Service

DENVER — When Anderson Hunt was a high school star in Detroit, his coaches always used to say there was something special about the skinny kid with the svelt shooting touch.

Thursday night against No. 1 Arizona, Hunt was special and magical and more, nailing a three-point shot with two seconds left that lifted Nevada-Las Vegas to a thrilling 68-67 upset in a West Regional semifinal of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Hunt scored 21 points — nearly matching Sean Elliott, Arizona's all-America, who had 22. And he pushed the Runnin' Rebels, with a 29-7 record, into the West final on Saturday against Seton Hall, which defeated Indiana, 78-65, in the other regional semifinal.

Hunt was an academic casualty last season and was ineligible to play as a freshman.

"Very few get the chance to have another chance, but everyone dreams of a game like this," Hunt said. "I don't think I'm special. I just believe this is happened from hard work."

Hunt made eight of 12 shots, including five of eight from three-point range. He had plenty of help inside from Stacey Augmon, with (15 points, and David Butler, with 16.

The game was fast-paced all the way, with plenty of fast breaks and big plays. UNLV gained most of its baskets in the first half by pushing the ball up the floor and shooting quickly, and Arizona tried to match the pace. UNLV led at halftime, 37-36.

In the first game on Thursday night, Seton Hall bullied its way into the regional final with old-fashioned, elbow-to-elbow defense that made the Big Ten champions look out of sync.

The Hoosiers, with sticky defense and a motion, screening offense, had won 27 of 34 games this season and were seeded second in the West. Seton Hall (29-6) was seeded third.

"I didn't beat anybody and had very little to do with it," said P.J. Carlesimo, the Seton Hall coach. "These kids can play. People don't seem to understand that."

Bob Knight, the Indiana coach, did.

"They took a lot of things away from us," Knight said. "When Jay Edwards got the second foul early, we were in trouble. My thought was if we could keep it close and stay in the ball game until the second half, we'd have a chance. Against this particular team, that won't work."

Seton Hall managed to take a 42-33 halftime lead by mixing timely offense with rugged defense. It reeled off another of its strapping defensive spells, limiting the Hoosiers to no field goals in the final 6 minutes, 18 seconds of the half and holding them scoreless in the final 3:51.

Edwards, the Big Ten player of the year, picked up two early fouls and that, plus his sporadic play, forced Knight to bench him the final 14 minutes of the half.

Edwards missed his only field-goal attempt in the half and had two points at halftime. Seton Hall shot only 47 percent in the half, but converted six three-point shots to none for the Hoosiers and outrebounded Indiana, 20 to 17.

The Pirates' interior defense was particularly strong, as Ramon Ramos blocked two shots and Daryll Walker blocked one. Several times the Hoosiers drove inside and when their shots weren't blocked they were being altered. Both teams used their benches extensively in the half.

SOUTHEAST: Virginia Defeats Oklahoma, 86-80

New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Oklahoma had survived one close call in the NCAA tournament, but Virginia made it clear that it was not going to happen again.

The Cavaliers battered and beat Oklahoma, 86-80, Thursday night in a semifinal of the Southeast regional, upsetting the team that played in the NCAA Final Four last season and was ranked No. 1 nationally for three weeks this season. In the regional final, Virginia will meet Michigan, which outlasted North Carolina, 92-87.

Virginia won by outmuscling Oklahoma on the boards, 38-26, and by being more aggressive, taking the ball to the basket, drawing fouls. The Cavaliers made 27 of 36 free throws while Oklahoma went to the foul line only nine times.

Stacey King, Oklahoma's all-America center, was held to just two points in the first half. Mookie Blaylock, the sooners' shifty point guard, was hit in the left eye during a scramble late in the first half and was forced to leave in the second half.

"It was very physical," King said. "We expected that kind of game, though."

Terry Holland's strategy was to double- and triple-team King, forcing Oklahoma to shoot from the perimeter. The coach also warned that Oklahoma was a dynamic team, capable of reeling off points as if it were a game of pinball.

"We told the kids they would score points in bunches," Holland said. "It was important for us to be consistent."

Bryant Stith had 28 points, and Richard Morgan had 25 for the Cavaliers.

"We were decided underdogs," Stith said. "The key was to maintain our composure through the tough times. Our cohesiveness brought us through."

It had been eight days since Bill Frieder, the Michigan coach, quit on the eve of the national tournament to take the coaching job at Arizona State. Although the Michigan players said they understood, there still was a feeling they had been abandoned. It made the Wolverines a better team.

Led by Glen Rice, a forward with the shooting touch of a guard, Michigan defeated North Carolina in the other semifinal.

Although the victory cannot be considered an upset, it still surprised those who had become accustomed to North Carolina winning games between these two teams.

"To say we are pleased and proud is an understatement," said Steve Fisher, the interim coach who was unexpectedly thrust into the spotlight when Frieder quit. "Basketball took a nice step forward for Michigan. The kids showed character and grit."

Rice was nearly unstoppable, scoring 34 points. He made eight three-point baskets, among them a crucial long-range jumper in the final minute to give the Wolverines a five-point lead.

"He's obviously going to be a high draft choice," said an admiring Dean Smith, coach of North Carolina.

"I can't believe he's going to keep this up in the tournament. But it looks as if Michigan is playing with a cause. I never saw anything like those shots by Rice."

It may have been J.R. Reid's best game of the season, as he scored 26 points and asserted himself inside.

"We played very well but it wasn't enough," Smith said. "At some point, there comes a time when you just have to say 'Congratulations' to the other team."

Ron Kuntz/Reuters-UPI

Virginia's bench counts off last seconds in the defeat of Oklahoma.

In East and Mideast Regions, Injuries Take a Toll

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Now that the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament has begun to separate the contenders from the pretenders, the remaining teams have discovered that their concerns extend beyond their opponents.

"At this point in the year, anybody who's played hard enough to get into the tournament has some kind of soreness, some kind of illness, some kind of injury," said Coach John Thompson of Georgetown, whose Hoyas were to play North Carolina State in an East Regional semifinal Friday, after Duke met Minnesota.

"Anybody who's healthy is home," Thompson said. "When you play hard, and win in the tournament and get to this point, there are nagging back injuries, ankle injuries, finger injuries."

Each of the four teams in the regional semifinal doubleheader at Byrne Meadowlands Arena has had an important player face a medical complication.

Charles Smith of Georgetown, the Big East player of the year who scored 28 of his 34 points points in the second half of the second-round victory over Notre Dame, has what Thompson said was a high fever.

Thompson said he expected Smith to play against North Carolina State, but no one could predict the result of his missing two and a half practices. Smith, the senior guard who has been responsible for 24 percent of Georgetown's points and 29 percent of its assists, has not worked with the Hoyas since the beginning of the practice on Tuesday.

Chris Corchiani, North Carolina State sophomore guard, will continue to direct the Wolfpack despite a stress fracture in his right foot.

Quin Snyder of Duke, which will face Minnesota in the first game, has taken medication this week for migraine headaches.

And Richard Coffey, a junior forward for Minnesota, is expected to come off the Gopher bench for the first time since suffering a knee injury on Feb. 18.

In the Midwest regional in Minneapolis, four high-powered teams competing on Friday night might not make a bad Final Four.

While each region certainly has its tough games, the Midwest, with Illinois, Louisville, Syracuse and Missouri, offers the greatest potential for fast-paced, intense competition.

"This regional is certainly as good as any region I've been around in a long time," said Coach Jim Boeheim of Syracuse, whose team reached the Final Four in 1987.

Illinois and Louisville apply ferocious defensive pressure in the way of full-court presses and traps. Syracuse uses its explosive offense as one defensive weapon, though under Boeheim, the Orangemen have been an underrated halfcourt defensive team.

"There's absolutely no difference between Illinois and Louisville," said Coach Denny Crum of Louisville, which will meet Illinois in the first game. "We both like to push it up, we both like to force the action, we both apply the same type of pressure on defense."

The major difference will be that Louisville is healthy while Illinois may have to play with a less-than-healthy Kenny Battle. The Illini's forward slipped on a puddle in the Metro Dome this afternoon during practice. Battle was helped out of the arena and was taken to be examined by a local physician.

While Illinois and Louisville are stylistic twins, Missouri and Syracuse have a familiarity with each other that goes back to the beginning of the season.

The Orange defeated Missouri, 86-84, in overtime last November in the championship game of the preseason National Invitational Tournament in New York.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	44	22	.667	—
Philadelphia	36	30	.545	8
Boston	33	32	.508	10½
Washington	31	35	.470	13
New Jersey	23	44	.343	21½
Charlotte	17	50	.254	27½

Central Division

y-Detroit	47	17	.734	½
y-Cleveland	49	18	.731	—
Milwaukee	42	23	.646	6
Chicago	39	26	.600	9
Atlanta	39	27	.591	9½
Indiana	20	46	.303	28½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	41	25	.621	—
Houston	36	29	.554	4½
Denver	34	30	.545	5
Dallas	31	35	.470	10
San Antonio	18	48	.273	23
Miami	11	55	.167	30

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	46	20	.697	—
Phoenix	43	24	.642	3½
Seattle	39	27	.591	7
Golden State	38	28	.576	8
Portland	32	33	.492	13½
Sacramento	19	48	.284	27½
L.A. Clippers	14	52	.212	32

y-clinched playoff berth

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	33	32	26	21—112
Charlotte	26	24	26	21— 97

King 12-25 5-8 29, Williams 10-17 2-3 22; Reid 10-17 4-4 25, Rambis 7-12 3-5 17, Curry 8-21 0-0 17. Rebounds: Washington 55 (Walker 10), Charlotte 50 (Rambis 13). Assists: Washington 17 (Colter 4), Charlotte 27 (Bogues 11).

Milwaukee	14	18	25	31— 88
Cleveland	29	23	27	23—102

Horace 7-14 7-8 21, Daugherty 6-13 8-10 20; Sikma 6-8 7-8 21, Krystkowiak 4-11 8-9 16, Pierce 6-13 4-4 16. Rebounds: Milwaukee 45 (Sikma 13), Cleveland 47 (Harper 13). Assists: Milwaukee 22 (Green 5), Cleveland 30 (Valentine 10).

L.A. Clippers	26	31	34	21—112
Seattle	30	27	29	29—115

Ellis 10-27 0-0 39, McDaniel 9-17 3-4 27; Dailey 5-14 5-5 21, Smith 6-14 5-8 17. Rebounds: Los Angeles 46 (Benjamin 10), Seattle 43 (Cage 12). Assists: Los Angeles 30 (Grant 13), Seattle 32 (McMillan 19).

Phoenix	46	41	27	40—154
Golden State	31	39	41	22—134

Chambers 15-28 1-1 33, K. Johnson 9-13 8-9 26; Hillin 14-23 6-8 37, Richmond 4-11 14-15 22. Rebounds: Phoenix 57 (West 10), Golden State 54 (Hillin 9). Assists: Phoenix 35 (K. Johnson 11), Golden State 17 (Richmond 5).

L.A. Lakers	34	25	30	34—115
Sacramento	33	16	28	36— 93

Johnson 10-19 3-4 25, Worthy 9-14 4-7 22; Smith 8-16 5-5 21, Petersen 8-15 0-0 16. Rebounds: Los Angeles 48 (Green 15), Sacramento 47 (Pressley 12). Assists: Los Angeles 27 (Johnson 14), Sacramento 21 (Smith 10). Total fouls— Los Angeles 17, Sacramento 17.

NIT Results

QUARTERFINALS

Alabama-Birmingham 65, Connecticut 79
Michigan State 78, Villanova 63
St. John's 83, Ohio State 80, OT
St. Louis 66, New Mexico 65

NCAA Results, Schedule

SEMIFINALS
EAST REGIONAL
In East Rutherford, New Jersey
SEMIFINALS
March 24

Minnesota, 19-11, vs. Duke, 26-7
Georgetown, 28-4, vs. North Carolina State, 22-8

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Lexington, Kentucky
March 22

Virginia 86, Oklahoma 80
Michigan 92, North Carolina 87

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Virginia, 72-10, vs. Michigan, 22-7

MIDWEST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Minneapolis
March 24

Illinois, 29-2, vs. Louisville, 26-8
Missouri, 28-7, vs. Syracuse, 29-7

WEST REGIONAL
Semifinals
In Denver
March 23

Seton Hall 78, Indiana 65
Nevada-Las Vegas 68, Arizona 67

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Nevada-Las Vegas, 29-7, vs. Seton Hall, 29-6

Women's Tournament

EAST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Bowling Green, Kentucky
March 23

Long Beach St. 89, Ohio St. 83
Tennessee 88, Virginia 47

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Tennessee, 32-2, vs. Long Beach St., 30-4

MIDEAST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Auburn, Alabama
March 23

Mississippi 68, North Carolina St. 63
Auburn 71, Clemson 60

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Auburn, 30-1, vs. Mississippi, 23-7, 6 p.m.

MIDWEST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Ruston, Louisiana
March 22

Stanford 98, Iowa 74
Louisiana Tech 85, Louisiana State 68

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Louisiana Tech, 31-3, vs. Stanford, 28-2

WEST REGIONAL
SEMIFINALS
In Austin, Texas
March 23

Maryland 89, Stephen F. Austin 54
Texas 88, Nevada-Las Vegas 77

CHAMPIONSHIP
March 25

Maryland, 28-2, vs. Texas, 27-4

BASEBALL

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, ppd., rain
Boston 5, Houston 2
Montreal 1, N.Y. Mets 0
Chicago White Sox 5, Pittsburgh 3, 6 innings, rain
Toronto 11, Texas 4
Baltimore 7, Los Angeles 3
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 4
Cleveland 4, Seattle 1
Milwaukee 8, San Francisco 6
Chicago Cubs 9, California 1
Detroit 7, Cincinnati 5
Atlanta 5, N.Y. Yankees 2
San Diego 5, Oakland 4, 13 innings

CRICKET

Pakistan vs. Sri Lanka
(50-over match)
(In Sharjah, United Arab Emirates)
Pakistan 248-3; Sri Lanka 244-8;

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Washington	38	26	10	86	278	235
x-NY Rangers	37	30	8	82	296	288
x-Pittsburgh	36	32	7	79	328	325
x-Philadelphia	34	33	7	75	285	261
New Jersey	25	38	12	62	257	302
NY Islanders	25	45	5	55	244	306

Adams Division

y-Montreal	51	18	7	109	303	211
x-Boston	34	28	14	82	273	242
x-Buffalo	34	33	7	75	271	282
x-Hartford	34	36	5	73	276	277
Quebec	26	42	7	59	255	325

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

x-Detroit	32	30	12	76	293	282
x-St. Louis	29	34	12	70	260	271
Minnesota	26	34	15	67	247	267
Chicago	25	38	12	62	281	312
Toronto	26	43	6	58	242	322

Smythe Division

y-Calgary	50	16	9	109	332	212
x-Los Angeles	38	31	6	82	354	321
x-Edmonton	37	32	8	82	316	296
x-Vancouver	32	35	8	72	322	329
Winnipeg	24	39	11	59	285	334

x-clinched playoff berth; y-clinched division title.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 2 1 0—3
Boston 3 1 1—5
Crowder (15), Carter (12), B.Sweeney 2 (14), Linseman (26); MacLean 2 (40), Donnelly (4). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Moog) 13-8-14—34; Boston (on Burke) 13-14-14—41.

Hartford 2 1 1—3
Quebec 2 2 1—4
P.Stastny (34), Goulet (26), Poddubny (38), Haugh (8), Leschyshyn (4), Stastny (7); Martin (8), Dineen 2 (45). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Tugnutt) 10-9-9—28; Quebec (on Sidorkiewicz) 10-11-10—31.

Minnesota 1 0 0—1
N.Y. Islanders 1 1 1—3
Volek (25), LaFontaine (39), Diduck (10); Broten (16). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Hackett) 8-8-13—29; New York (on Takko) 10-11-8—29.

Winnipeg 2 1 1—4
Edmonton 2 3 0—5
MacTavish 2 (21), Lacombe (16), LeBlanc (1), Kurri (41); Duncan 2 (14), Carlyle (5), McBain (35). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Fuhr) 8-13-14—37; Edmonton (on Essensa) 18-7-4—29.

Los Angeles 1 0 1—2
Calgary 1 1 2—4
Gilmour (24), Fleury 2 (12), Ramage (2); Wamer (2), Kasper (17). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Vernon) 7-8-12—27; Calgary (on Hrudey) 10-12-11—33.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Sent Turner Ward, outfielder, and Dan Firova and Donny Sheaffer, catchers, to their minor-league complex for reassignment.

DETROIT—Traded Eric King, pitcher, to the Chicago White Sox for Ken Williams, outfielder. Traded Tom Brookens, infielder, to the New York Yankees for Charles Hudson, pitcher. Traded Luis Salazar, infielder, to the San Diego Padres for Mike Brumley, infielder.

KANSAS CITY—Released Larry Owen, catcher.

MILWAUKEE—Released Mike Young, outfielder.

MINNESOTA—Announced the retirement of Charlie Lea, pitcher.

TEXAS—Sent John Gibbons, catcher, to their minor-league complex for reassignment.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT—Signed Chris Gambol, offensive lineman, to a two-year contract. Signed Willie Tullis, cornerback.

N.Y. JETS—Signed Jackie Walker, linebacker.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Elvin Davis, running back, and Greg Lloyd, linebacker.

PHOENIX—Signed Lydell Carr, fullback.

SEATTLE—Signed Johnnie Johnson, safety.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

CALGARY—Sent Kevin Grant, defenseman, to Salt Lake City of the International Hockey League.

MONTREAL—Signed Eric Charron, defenseman, to a two-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Recalled Mike Stevens, left wing, from Springfield of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

DAYTON—Fired Don Donaher, basketball coach. Named Don Nipsher acting coach.

DOMINIQUEZ HILLS STATE—Named Nancy Fortner women's volleyball coach.

DRAKE—Named Jay Niemann defensive coordinator.

EAST CAROLINA—Named Ron Cooper inside linebackers coach.

FORDHAM—Jim Kubacki, offensive coordinator, resigned. Named Stett Kruck quarterbacks and receivers coach and Tom Schaller defensive line coach.

KENTUCKY—Dwayne Casey, assistant basketball coach, resigned.

LOYOLA, ILL.—Announced the resignation of Gene Sullivan, men's basketball coach.

MISSOURI—Named John Little swimming and diving coach.

NOTRE DAME—Said that Tony Brooks, fullback, has left school.

NORTHEASTERN—Named Don McKenney hockey coach.

PACE—Named Vic James wide receivers coach; John Perez offensive backs coach; George Dryer offensive line coach; Bob Audevard defensive coordinator; Dan Mulholland defensive line coach; Doug Belling defensive backs, and Don McKenna linebackers coach.

PENNSYLVANIA—Promoted Gary Steele, defensive coordinator, to coach.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

For Star and Fans, Time to Come of Age

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Whoever dreamed that Pete Rose, who has given us such childish pleasure, would now give us such deeply adult pain?

For 30 years, America has cheered Rose for remaining a child. Selfish but charming. Vain but joyous. Shallow but shrewd. Crude but funny. Greedy for all the candy, but generous once he got it. Prone to the vices but honest about it. Oblivions to society's conventions, but also mythically large. Given no gift, save his obsession for baseball, he made himself a hero.

His world bought the package. So why would such a common man ever change?

Now, precisely because he obeyed our wishes — and his own — by staying a child in almost every way, Rose's life may soon be a public and private shambles.

Failed husband. Apparently worse father. Apparently out-of-control gambler. That's probably the best public verdict that Rose can hope a few days hence. If published reports are true, far worse is possible.

Is Rose bankrupt? Will he be banned for a year from baseball for betting on his sport? Or, worst of all, will he be banned for life for betting on his own team?

The lawyer disbarred, the captain court-martialed, the doctor who loses his license faces no greater pain than Rose does now. Life without baseball would be purgatory for him, if not hell.

Whatever the commissioner's probe reveals, one familiar truism has been born out again: What goes around, comes around. Even for Rose.

He devoted his life to baseball and it rewarded him with wealth, adulation and sports immortality. He was paid in gold for every drop of sweat.

For the best in himself, he got full compensation. But at a great price. The worst we can say is that Rose and Ty Cobb are starting to look more alike. Rose apparently cheated on a good wife, neglected two children and hurt his family.

That whole story, familiar to many in baseball, is told in wrenching detail by Pat Jordan in this month's Gentleman's Quarterly.

Those, however, were not Rose's only adolescent flaws. In every idle hour and deep into the night, as though allowing nothing else into his mind, he watched games of all kinds. It helped keep his mind as free of ideas as the day he signed at Macon, Georgia.

At the least, Rose is a damaged man. His managing career is in grave jeopardy even if the baseball commissioner lets him stay in his job at the Cincinnati Reds. For a manager, maturity is the equivalent of hustle to a player. Rose's players, like Billy Martin's in a different way, know he doesn't have a handle on adult behavior. Dave Parker is not alone among former Reds when he says he has "no respect" for Rose.

As a player, Rose's escapades and foibles made him one of the boys, even in his mid-40s; bizarre as it sounds, they may have helped him be a roughhouse clubhouse leader. Now, those same traits are baggage.

Despite everything we already know, despite everything we soon may learn, Rose deserves our empathy. To grasp how Rose got where he is, we have to sense his weird relationship with fame.

Like many, he got famous fast — rookie of the year at 22. Rose and glory always seemed to be racing full speed to lock arms around each other. Once they embraced, the passion only grew. Instead of loosening their holds on each other as Rose aged, they grabbed tighter.

Free agency late in his career brought Rose his first millions. Batting .325 at age 40 made him beloved. His staggering pursuit of Ty Cobb, instead of being seen as ornery and even pathetic as he bounced to three different teams in his last five mediocre years was magnified as doggedly heroic.

After 35, most players are forced to face their athletic mortality. (Many become nicer people. "He learned to say hello when it was time to say goodbye," is the cliché.) Instead, over a heady decade, Rose went from star to superstar to world figure to all-time hit king.

The common sense and modesty that most people have beaten into them in their 20s, and even ballplayers gain in their 30s, Rose was able to postpone indefinitely — perhaps forever. At 48, he still has not officially retired and sometimes threatens to pinch-hit again. At ages when players traditionally have gained humility, Rose was learning pride. Even as a manager, with his team on the verge of a pennant, he could see his legend rising.

In sports, as in politics, we hear the most exceptionally successful and driven people described as "larger than life." But what happens when you become larger than life? The ego needed to be great and the judgment required to be wise aren't often found in the same package.

We celebrate heros when they accomplish tasks that demand that they go beyond normal human limits. Then, we are shocked when they act as though normal human limits do not apply to their private conduct.

What must someone like Rose say to himself as he tries to do things the whole world says are impossible? Surely, in his own mind, he must build the case for his own specialness: "I can, because I'm different."

Won't those same words — the hallmark of hubris — tempt a person into mischief on a hundred other occasions?

Within a few days, we may hear stories about Rose that will curl our hair. And we may watch him suffer punishments that sadden our hearts, no matter how much we try to harden them. We may be tempted to ask: How could a man so blessed by fortune lose touch with common sense to such a degree?

If compassion moves us a little, we might also ask: How could he not?

Rose Inquiry Is Not Over

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The investigation into Pete Rose's off-field activities is continuing, and it is not certain whether it will be concluded before A. Bartlett Giamatti succeeds Peter Ueberroth as baseball commissioner on April 1.

A source familiar with the investigation said Thursday that no announcement was expected before next week, but there was no guarantee it would come even then.

The commissioner's office announced earlier this week that it has been conducting a "full inquiry into serious allegations" involving the Cincinnati Reds' manager.

The disclosure did not include the reasons for the investigation, but it triggered a torrent of reports and rumors about Rose's involvement in gambling, including allegations that he has bet on baseball games.

The commissioner's investigation, which is being led by a Washington lawyer, John Dowd, is believed to include gambling and other matters. The involvement of Dowd, a former head of a federal task force on organized crime, has prompted some lawyers in baseball to conclude that the investigation is serious.

"Dowd is a heavy hitter," one lawyer said.

SIDELINES

NFL Extends Use Of Instant Replay

PALM DESERT, California (AP) — Owners of the National Football League had voted to continue their experiment in instant-replay officiating for a fourth year, approving a one-year extension by a 24-4 vote.

The 24 votes were three more than the three-quarters needed and the most the experiment ever has received. However, owners declined to include an experiment that would have an asterisk included on the videotape indicating the exact moment the referee whistled the play to a stop.

"We thought it would just further complicate the matter," Mike Lynn, general manager of the Minnesota Vikings, said.

Winfield to Undergo Surgery on His Back

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (NYT) — Dave Winfield, the New York Yankees' injured right fielder, will undergo surgery for a herniated disk, his attorney, Jeff Klein, said Thursday.

Winfield, who left the team's spring-training camp on Sunday to seek medical opinions, will have the operation performed by Dr. Robert Watkins Inglewood, California.

Klein, reached Thursday in New York, said he spoke with Winfield on Wednesday but was unaware how long the rehabilitation process would take or whether Winfield would miss the entire season.

Charitable Society Severs Ties to Boggs

BOSTON (UPI) — The Multiple Sclerosis Society has announced that it will sever its relationship with the Boston Red Sox slugger Wade Boggs, who serves as an honorary chairman, because of publicity about his troubles with a former mistress.

The director of the state chapter of the MS Society said Thursday that it had decided to disassociate itself from Boggs, whose older sister suffers from MS, the Boston Herald reported Friday.

POSTCARD

Al Capone, Still News

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — From the time he came to Chicago as a young hoodlum until he was sent away to prison as the leader of a vast criminal empire, Al Capone and his family lived in a modest, red-brick, two-flat house on Prairie Avenue, on the city's far South Side.

Now, more than a half century later, the house where Capone lived is once again the focus of government scrutiny and public controversy.

Officials at the National Register of Historic Places are considering whether to designate it a historic landmark, complete with a plaque marking it as the former home of one of the United States's most notorious gangsters. Since the proposal was made last fall, it has been the object of debate.

Italian-American groups and others say the designation would honor a vicious criminal. Both the city of Chicago and a state historic advisory panel in Springfield have rejected the idea. In an editorial last fall opposing the proposal, The Chicago Sun-Times suggested an alternative: "Turn his victims' homes into landmarks."

The anti-defamation wing of the Sons of Italy argued such a designation for Capone's house "would assist in the stereotyping and defamation of all Italian-Americans."

Still, there is another viewpoint. Michael Devine, the director of a separate state body, the Historic Preservation Agency, told U.S. historians earlier this month that the house "physically represents an important aspect of the psychological and social influence of Capone on the American public during the Prohibition era."

Officials at the National Register, an agency of the National Park Service, began quietly studying the proposal last month after an appeal by local backers. The agency can designate the house as a landmark even if the city and state advisory boards oppose the idea. Beth Boland, a historian with the agency, said it hopes to render a decision by early May.

□

Two families now live in the house, at 7244 South Prairie Avenue, one upstairs and one down. If the house received landmark status, the owner would be eligible for U.S. tax breaks if renovation were undertaken. The owner, who supports the landmark designation, has asked to remain anonymous.

The emotions provoked by the proposal underscore the sensitivity with which many in Chicago still regard the Capone era more than 40 years after his death.

In opposing the proposal, Elizabeth L. Hollander, the city's commissioner of planning, wrote that it would "revive the image of Chicago's gangland past."

Yet even though city leaders disapprove, Chicago's gangland mythology does persist in popular culture.

□

Timothy Samuelson, an aide with the Commission on Chicago Landmarks and the man who originally nominated the Capone house for landmark status, said Chicago "cannot pretend that Capone didn't exist."

"He was a historical fact," Samuelson said. "He lived here, and we need to come to terms with that."

In a 20-page report nominating the Capone house, Samuelson referred to the gangster as "Chicago's most famous citizen."

"In a city which has been home to such personages as Louis Sullivan, Jane Addams and Carl Sandburg, it is possible to argue that others are more deserving of the title," he wrote. "But the fact remains that, in terms of international recognition, Capone's claim remains unshakably secure."

Capone bought the house in 1923, not long after he moved to Chicago from New York to work for Johnny Torrio, a local gangster. He continued to live there over the next eight years, a period during which he seized control of a criminal organization.

Then, in 1931, he was convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison. His wife and mother lived in the house until 1953, when his mother died and the family sold it. Capone died in 1947, at the age of 48, at his estate in Florida.

Over the years, the house became familiar to many in Chicago through newspaper photographs. It was the scene of a garish gangland funeral in 1924 for Capone's brother, Frank, shot down in a gunfight with the police. It was there too, says Samuelson, that Capone sometimes entertained reporters, wearing bedroom slippers and an apron while he cooked spaghetti.

Isabelle Eberhardt: An 1890s Vagabond

By Cynthia Guttman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There are few streets left in Algiers named by the French, but one of them belongs to Isabelle Eberhardt. Since her death in 1904 at the age of 27, the woman who traveled through the Sahara as a self-described young Tunisian man of letters seeking to instruct himself, converted to Islam and elected a writer's vocation has been the subject of recurrent polemics. Now a biography by Edmonde Charles-Roux, "Un Désir d'Orient," unclouds the legend.

Her method is what the French call a *biographie à l'américaine*, written with the cardinal rule of proving all that is said.

Charles-Roux, a woman of unflappable elegance, has already had practice with her long study of Coco Chanel's life. But her academic rigor stops there — Charles-Roux, who won the Prix Goncourt in 1966 for her first novel, "Oublier Palerme," has written a biography with a vivid sense of storytelling and psychology.

Ten biographies of Eberhardt have appeared, manifesting what Charles-Roux calls "a formidable Franco-Mediterranean flair for invention."

Eberhardt's life, however, easily leads to speculation. She almost always dressed as a man — in one photograph, she wears a sailor's suit, a crew haircut and an expression of defiance and melancholy — and wrote under numerous masculine pseudonyms. In Algeria, she adopted an African name, Sadi Mahmmoud, always wore North African clothes and joined a mystical Islamic brotherhood.

For a young woman to be seen in Marseille boarding a ship to the Orient, however, was not unusual in the 1890s. "She is surrounded by a formidable fashion for the Orient. It was *the* trip to do, just as Italy had been for the English romantics. It was a form of intellectual snobbery," says Charles-Roux, whose biography presents a vivacious *fresque* of the period of declining empires and colonial expansion. "She was obsessed by the idea of becoming a writer. . . . Algeria was a way out. Like many immigrants, she was looking for another land to emigrate toward. I think this all has to be deromanticized."

Roger-Viollet

Isabelle Eberhardt in Arab costume in her early 20s.

Charles-Roux's biography is the first to delve into Eberhardt's Russian character with conviction. She translated correspondence that had not been touched by previous scholars and went to Leningrad where she studied the career of General Pavel Karlovitch de Moerder, the first husband of Eberhardt's mother.

Eberhardt never knew Karlovitch, nor the aristocratic background her mother had left when she went for a health cure to the Swiss Alps in 1870 with her children's tutor, Alexander Trofimovsky. She never returned to St. Petersburg after her husband's death. Eberhardt was born of this illegitimate union, viewed with disgrace by her elder siblings.

She grew up isolated in the vast property of the Villa Neuve, outside Geneva. Life "was not much different from that of modest families in the most removed of Russian provinces. Same closed universe, same Chekhovian melancholy in the abandoned garden," writes Charles-Roux. Liberal and atheist, Trofimovsky put all his Tolstoyan ideals into practice with his daughter. Mornings were devoted to the study of history, literature and languages and afternoons to manual occupations, especially to the tending of his orchids and cacti.

It was in this peculiar atmosphere, punctuated by family dramas, that Eberhardt took to writing. Trofimovsky encouraged her compulsive reading habits. By the lists she kept, her interests were vast — from Russian classics to Kabyle poetry and the Koran. She corresponded with the most distinguished professor of Oriental languages in St. Petersburg and asked him for advice on her Arabic translations of Pushkin's poetry. She wrote her first short stories, which by no coincidence were set in Algeria, where her elder brothers had fled with the Foreign Legion.

By the time she was 18, Trofimsovsky thought it time to let his daughter venture into Geneva's Little Russia where exiled Russian and Slav students steeped in Bakunin's nihilist doctrines gathered in the city's cafés.

"She was never really engaged in the revolutionary movement. . . . They said atheist or nothing, she said nothing," says Charles-Roux. "She was not atheist. She is a mystic. Her conversion to Islam wasn't truly thought out, or based on a real knowledge of the religion. It was a sentimental conversion."

Her itinerary is mirrored in Eberhardt's novel, "Vagabond" (translated for the first time by another Eberhardt biographer, Annette Kobak, for Hogarth Press). Its main character, an intense Dostoyevksy-style medical student, describes the same sense of revelation she found arriving on North African soil: "Islam had enveloped him in its melancholy charm, its solace and serenity. Faced with bad fortune and death, the Arab remained impassive, unresisting, almost unaffected and this appealed to all Orschanow's hereditary fatalism, and drew him to these men. Wasn't he their spiritual brother?"

"Speak little and listen," Eberhardt wrote of her "spiritual brothers." She was viewed with distrust by most of the French in Algeria — her affair with an Arab officer considered out of bounds and her affiliation to a mystical sect dangerous. For a short time, she was expelled from the country.

As a writer, she broke with the frivolous, enchanted travel writing that had been born out of the Oriental travel vogue.

"As soon as she is on the spot, she becomes a very exact, matter-of-fact writer. She only describes what she sees," says Charles-Roux. "She didn't have the qualifications to be an ethnologist, but she had the approach of one. She describes clothes, notes down songs, oral traditions. She is very, very aware of the complete philosophical and ideological uprising that colonization was bringing to the customs of Algeria."

She was never to take on the cause of Moslem women. "Feminism wasn't her problem. She only talks about women if they are rejected, if they have breached Islamic law for instance. Throughout her work, she is only interested in rebels," says Charles-Roux.

When she narrowly escaped an assassination attempt by a member of a rival Moslem brotherhood, she asked for his acquittal in front of the war tribunal.

It was her courage, rather than any monumental *oeuvre*, that Charles-Roux discovered during her seven years of resarch and writing. "I think Isabelle is one of the most modern figures I know. She presents all the characteristics of the immigrant, which the legal power of a country fights against, and which in reality is a source of enrichment to the country. It is why I chose her," says Charles-Roux, the widow of Gaston Defferre, the longtime mayor of Marseille — the doorstep of North African immigration to France.

A film based on her book will be produced by Tarak Ben Omar, directed by Lakdar ben Amin and filmed in Algeria.

In the end, Charles-Roux's biography (the second volume is being written) is nearly thicker than Eberhardt's *oeuvre* — a few unfinished novels, short stories, journals and reporting that have also been re-edited by Grasset — but the existence of this work is a miracle in itself.

When at 27, she drowned in a wadi at Aïn Sefra, in the southern Sahara, Colonel Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey ordered a search for her body. It was found, a few days later, with some of her manuscripts. They were carried to the editor of the newspaper in Algiers for which she was reporting.

That she narrowly escaped recognition is eerily fitting for a person who a few months before her death wrote in her diary: "My solitary and aching being will erase itself from the earth where it will have always passed amidst men and things as a spectator, a foreigner."

PEOPLE

George Bush's Brother To Be Samsung Adviser

William Bush, the younger brother of **President George Bush**, has agreed to work as a consultant for the Samsung group, one of South Korea's largest conglomerates. Under the contract, a spokesman said, the younger Bush will occasionally advise Samsung chairman Lee Kun-hee on managerial matters on a case-by-case basis.

□

France, which is giving the Smithsonian Institution a gift of a Concorde liner when its days aloft have ended, is giving the prize a fly-in on April 16. When it arrives in Washington, the Concorde will carry a weighty cargo: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the French Constitution of 1791. They will be on display at the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building from May 3 through some time in October as part of the United States's observance of the bicentennial of the event that made them possible — the French Revolution. **R. Emmet Kennedy**, a George Washington University historian who will be guest curator for the documents, said both were making their maiden voyages to the United States.

□

Fourteen longtime actors in the Oberammergau Passion Play, an event held every 10 years that dates to the early 17th century, have resigned because they were not offered the best roles. Officials said that **Christian Stueckl**, director of next year's event, and **Klemens Fend**, mayor of Oberammergau in West Germany, had failed to get the actors to change their minds.

□

Former first lady **Rosalynn Carter** says her daughter **Amy's** political activism came as a surprise because she is "basically a very shy person." Speaking at a luncheon at Nova University in Boca Raton, Florida, Carter said: "We don't always agree with her, but we're proud of her. She's only been arrested four times." Amy, 21, is studying art at a design school in Tennessee.

□

Jeana Yeager, who helped to fly the experimental aircraft Voyager nonstop around the world in 1986, and the pilot **Milton Mersky** are planning a flight in a conventional airplane this summer in the United States and Canada to raise funds for aviation education programs.

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